No. 2900.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 16 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
16 MAY 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Pekin, China, April 1st, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledging Departments instructions numbered 1521 to 1543 inclusive and one without number dated February 14th, 1898.

O

No. 2900 LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 1st, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered 1521 to 1543 inclusive and one instruction without number dated February 14th, 1898.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack & file.
MAY 16 1898

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 17 1898
BUREAU.

No. 2901

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
16 MAY 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, April 1st, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the Secretary of State.

Subject: The Partition of China.

Synopsis: Public opinion being prepared for England's taking the Yangtze valley.

No. 2901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 1st, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

The withdrawal of Russia from Corea at this time is regarded as a sop to Japan. It is important for Russia to preserve the friendship of Japan until her Siberian railroad is finished.

An alliance between England and Japan would be dangerous for Russia. It is surmised here that if Japan gives up Weihaiwei on the 8th May, as she must do if her indemnity is paid, Russia will seize that port. Weihaiwei is a port in which the largest fleet can float, while Port Arthur is small.

The situation is very serious for England. There have been brave declarations uttered by English statesmen to the effect that England would preserve freedom of trade in the whole of China, but if she must act alone there will be heavy odds against her, and it is now supposed that she cannot count on Japan.

There would seem to be but two courses before England. The first is war. The second is the seizure of the Chusan islands and the Yangtze valley. I predict that she will adopt the latter alternative. Already the leading English papers in China are preparing the public mind for the partition of China by vigorous denouncements of the corruption and inefficiency of the Chinese Government, and the want of patriotism of the people.

The North China News in an editorial of the 24th ultimo

surmises

surmises that France will take Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Hunan and Fukien in all five provinces. Germany will take Shantung and Honan. Russia will have Shansi and Shensi and Manchuria. Japan is to have a part of Fukien, and France Hainan.

The News thinks that if the worst comes England will take the valley of the Yangtze which includes Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Anhui, Hupeh, Hunan and Szechuan. The article winds up as follows: "That some such a division will take place before "long, everybody believes; there may be differences as to the "details, but hardly the best friend of the people of China "believes that it can be averted, nor is it certain that to avert "it would be for the best interest of the people of China. "England does not want China partitioned; but we may not be able "to prevent it, and must look out for ourselves when the time "for it comes."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

(2)

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 17 1898
BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack & approve. Follow up on the lines of previous instructions in similar cases.
MAY 16 1898

No. 2901. a

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. 16 MAY 1898 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, April 2nd, 1898.

Rec'd May 20/98

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

PUB. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

See 1573 4/30
" his 2888
1484 5/18
1443 5/15
1432 4/30

Subject: The riot at Chiang Pei Ting.

Synopsis: Prompt action on the terms submitted peremptorily demanded.

No. 2901 a

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 2nd, 198.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

In my despatch No. 2898 of March ~~31st~~ last I reported to you an account of my interview with the Yamen on the subject of the recent riot at Chiang-Pei-Ting. Having received a telegram from the Consul General that the Chinese authorities were not acting with promptness I addressed a note to the Yamen of which a copy is enclosed. In reply to that note I have received a despatch from the Yamen of which a translation is enclosed. Having received another telegram from the Consul General that prompt action had not been taken, on the 2nd instant I addressed to the Yamen another note, of which a copy is enclosed. I have also had a personal interview with a Secretary of Chang -Yin-Huan, who is a member of the Yamen, in which I insisted that immediate action must be taken to carry out the terms that had been agreed on by the Yamen and myself. The sentiments expressed in the Yamens notes are well enough, but it is important that prompt action should be taken. The public all along the Yangtze are excited over the rumours which reach them that China is to be partitioned, and unless the local

authorities

authorities act with vigor and promptness there is danger of disorder. There are hotheads among our own people as well as among the Chinese.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosures.

1. Mr Denby to the Yamen March 16th, 1898.
2. The Yamen to Mr. Denby March 17th, 1898.
3. Mr. Denby to the Yamen April 2nd, 1898.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2901

MR. DENBY TO THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

----------oOo----------

Peking, March 16th, 1898.

Your Highnesses and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received information that a mob yesterday morning at Kiang Pei killed a native Hospital assistant and demolished an American missionary station.

You will please issue orders for the arrest and punishment of the guilty and to prevent further outrages.

Prompt action should be taken immediately.

I have etc.,

(Signed) Charles Denby.

Enclosure 1 to No. 1888.

MR. DENBY TO THE MARQUIS SALISBURY.

---ooo---

"Peking," March 10th, 1888.

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to inform you that a mob recently mounted at Kiang Yen received information that a man vehemently denounced as Christian proselytes had killed a native hospital assistant and demolished an American missionary station.

You will please issue orders for the arrest and punishment of the guilty and to prevent further outrages.

Prompt action should be taken immediately.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) Charles Denby.

Enclosure No.2 in No. 2901.

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN TO MR. DENBY.

---oOo---

Peking, March 17th, 1898.

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, stating that you had received a telegram from the United States Consul at Chungking informing you that a mob yesterday morning at Kiang PeinTing, killed a native hospital assistant and demolished an American missionary station. Your Excellency requested the Yamen to issue orders for the arrest and punishment of the guilty and to prevent further outrages, etc.

We at once telegraphed the Viceroy of Szechuan, to issue instructions to the local authorities to cause the arrest of and punish the guilty parties.

As we were just writing a reply to Your Excellency's note, we received a telegram from the Taotai of Chungking in regard to the case of the American missionaries leasing house property at Chiang Pei Ting. The Taotai's telegram is as follows:-

"After the case of Chang Yu San was settled, quiet "prevailed at Chiang Pei Ting. The American Consul stated, "however, that he would have to wait the instructions of the "United States Minister at Peking. On the 14th March, the "Taotai heard that Dr. McCarthy had rented another place "in the city of Chiang Pei Ting. Orders were issued to the "Assistant Magistrate to exercise every care in the matter. "He reported that Dr. McCartney had rented from one Chen "Jung-sheng, some house property situated on the main street, "which belonged to Jen Tsai Tang, and originally leased to

Peking, March 14th, 1888.

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note, stating that you had received a telegram from the United States Consul at Chungking informing you that a mob recently entered Methodist Mission at Kiang Pei killed a native hospital assistant and demolished an American missionary station. Your Excellency requested me immediately to issue orders for the arrest and punishment of the guilty and to prevent further outrages, etc.

Prompt action should be taken immediately.

I have etc.,

(signed) Charles Denby.

HON. DENBY TO THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

Enclosure No.3 in No. 4.

Enclosure 3 in No. 4.

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN TO HON. DENBY.

As we were just writing a reply to your Excellency's note, we received a telegram from the Board of Chungking in regard to the case of the American missionaries leasing house property at Chiang Pei Ting. The Taotai's telegram is as follows:-

"After the case of Chang Yu San was settled, duly

"arrested at Chiang Pei Ting. The American Consul stated,

"however, that he would have to wait the instructions of the

"United States Minister at Peking. On the 14th March, the

"Taotai heard that Dr. McCartney had rented another house

"in the city of Chiang Pei Ting. Orders were issued to the

"Assistant Magistrate to exercise every care in the matter.

"He reported that Dr. McCartney had rented from one Chen

"Lung-sheng, some house property situated on the main street,

"which belonged to Yen Yeh Tang, and originally leased to

Excellency requested the Yamen to issue orders for the arrest and punishment of the guilty and to prevent further outrages, etc.

I have etc.,

(signed) Charles Denby.

Prompt action should be taken immediately.

Enclosure No.3 in No. 4.

"Mr. Chen. An agreement was drawn up with Mr. Chen on the
"14th March, but Mr. Jen knwe nothing about it. Dr.McCartney
"despatched two assistants named Wang Chih Tang and Tang Hsi
"I, who with a servant named Lu, took their baggage into
"the house in the night time. Mr. Wang, then took a note
"to the Sub-Prefect's Yamen. The Sub-Prefect examined
the deed and found it to be defective. He kept Mr. Wang
"in his Yamen and sent for Mr. Tang to bring the baggage
"there. The men were ordered to stay at the Yamen that
"night and in the morning the matter of the lease could then
"be looked into, and if all right, they could occupy the
"house. Wang and Tang persistently refused to listen to
"the order of the Prefect. At the third watch in the night,
"some Yamen police escorted the men to the house. The men
"hadn't left the Yamen but a short time when the Prefect
"heard a row and went in person to ascertain what it was all
"about. He found that the house leased by the missionaries
"had been torn down. The mob dispersed, but three arrests
"were made. At daylight the body of Wang Hsi I was found
"outside of the Wen Ching Gate. Mr. Wang and Mr. Lu had
"returned to Chungking taking with them a note for Dr.
"McCartney. Dr. McCartney with two other missionaries went
"to the Sub-Prefect's Yamen and behaved in a disorderly
"manner. They went with the Sub-Prefect to examine the
"dead body. It was that of Tang Hsi I, a native of Sui
"Ning district. he had no family. It was found that he
"had wounds on his head and had been beaten on the body
"with wooden sticks or clubs. There were no other marks or
"wounds on his body that could have caused death. Dr.
"Cartney and the other missionaries wanted to take the

"MT. Chen. An agreement was drawn up with MT. Chen on the

"Ladd Motor, but MT. did not know anything about it. Dr.McCartney

---

"described two assistants named Wang Chih Teng and Tung Hsi

"I, who with a servant named Lu, took their passage into

"the house in the night time. MT. went, then took a note

"to the Sub-Protect's Yamen. The Sub-Protect examined

"and handed back to me the passport. He kept MT. Wang

"in his Yamen and sent for MT. Tang to print the pamphlet

"after. The men were ordered to stay at the Yamen that

"night and in the morning the Prefect of the house could then

"be locked into, and it all night, they could occupy the

"house. Wang and Tang persistently refused to listen to

"Captain Ma and Lieutenant Liu, and originally refused to

"enter the Yamen to take the other missionaries named to take the

"Prefect. At the night watch in the night,

"the chief of the Prefect. At the night watch in the night,

"and banishment of the entire and to prevent further entrance, etc.

"He reported that Dr. McCartney had visited them one week

"ago, and on his body that could have caused death. Dr.

"Cartney and the other missionaries wanted to take the

"night-spend, some house property estimated on the main street

"in the city of Chinese Tai Ping. Others were treated to the

"Assistant Magistrate to examine every case in the Yamen.

"Yamen, Master Yang, Interpreter from the left hand,

"Control Board that Dr. McCartney had rented them one week

"ago. He turned that the house leased by the missionaries

"had been four down. The men dispersed, but three arrests

"were made. At daylight the body of Wang Hsi I was found

"consigned to the new China Gate. MT. Wang and MT. Lu had

"returned to Changkiang taking with them a note for Dr.

"McCartney. Dr. McCartney with two other missionaries went

"to the Sub-Prefect's Yamen and passed in a disorderly

"manner. They went with the Sub-Prefect to examine the

"dead body. It was that of Yang Hsi I. a native of Sui

"Ning district. He had no family. It was found that he

"had wounds on his head and had been beaten on the body

"with wooden sticks or clubs. There were no other marks of

"He reported that Dr. McCartney had rented them one week

"wounds on his body that could have caused death. Dr.

"Cartney and the other missionaries wanted to take the

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"Assistant Magistrate to examine every case in the Yamen.

"Yamen, Master Yang, Interpreter from the left hand,

"Control Board that Dr. McCartney had rented them one week

"ago. He turned that the house leased by the missionaries

"had been four down. The men dispersed, but three arrests

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"consigned to the new China Gate. MT. Wang and MT. Lu had

"returned to Changkiang taking with them a note for Dr.

"McCartney. Dr. McCartney with two other missionaries went

"to the Sub-Prefect's Yamen and passed in a disorderly

"manner. They went with the Sub-Prefect to examine the

"dead body. It was that of Yang Hsi I. a native of Sui

"Ning district. He had no family. It was found that he

"had wounds on his head and had been beaten on the body

"with wooden sticks or clubs. There were no other marks of

"He reported that Dr. McCartney had visited them one week

"ago, and

"corpse to the missionary chapel in Chungking city, but they
"were remonstrated with against doing this and the body was
"finally interred outside of the city. The American Consul
"has not up to the present notified the Tactai by letter
"of the affair. He is evidently awaiting instructions from
"the United States Minister. Dr. McCartney has acted
"differently and does not await instructions. The lease
"to the house property was defective, but in spite of that
"he sends his assistants in the night time to take possess-
"ion of the house. The Sub-Prefect wanted to examine into
"the circumstances attending the lease and wanted the men
"to stay at his Yamen and thus protect them, but this they
"declined to agree to, hence the riot and murder. The house
"was also demolished before the lease had been properly
"made. It cannot be compared to a case of a hospital
"having already been established. Dr. McCartney has himself
"to blame for this affair and has shown himself decidedly
"ungrateful in not waiting to know the wishes of the United
"States Minister and Consul. Cheng Jung Sheng had sub-let
"the house without letting the owner of it know anything
"about the transaction. The matter had not been properly
"arranged and Chen is certainly guilty of a serious offense.
"The Sub-Prefect is ordered to take steps to arrest Mr. Chen
"and bring him before the court for trial. The three men
"arrested will also be tried. The Taotai has notified
"the American Consul twice by note of this affair, but he has
"not received any reply; neither has he heard whether he
"entertains any views on the subject in opposition to the
"Taotai's.

The

"corpse of the missionary opened in Communist city" but they
"were remonstrated with against doing this and the body was
"buried. Dr. McCartney has pictures of the wounded
"and dying. It cannot be known the number of the United
"States Minister and Consul. Three Three spend bad sup-let
"the house without letting the owner to it know anything
"about the transaction. The matter had not been property
"attended and Dren is certainly guilty of a serious offense.
"The Sub-Protect is ordered to take steps to arrest Mr. Dren
"and prive him before the court for trial. The three men
"arrested will also be tried. The Tarpi has notified
"the American Consul twice by note of this arrival but he has
"not received any reply; neither has he held whether he
"entertains any views on the subject in opposition to the
"Tarpi's."
"Contrary and the other missionaries wanted to take the

"The present Sub-Prefect of Chiang Pei Ting has just been "appointed having taken charge of the office about 10 days "ago. He is an officer who regards the feelings of the "people. With the exception of the present case there is "nothing that has transpired to disturb the peace of the "place. Quiet prevails in and bbout the city of Chungking. "The foreign Consuls all consider that Dr. McCartney has "not acted properly in this matter. The Tactai is still "without any letter from the United States Consul.

"It would seem that Dr. McCartney must realize himself that "he has acted wrongly in the matter. If the Yamen can request "H. E. Denby, United States Minister, to telegraph the U. S. "Consul at Chungking, not to be hasty or impetuous in deal- "ing with this case, but to wait and let the Chinese "officials manage it, the questions at stake can be easily "settled."

The above telegram we communicate to Your Excellency, and beg that you will telegraph the U. S. Consul at Chungking to confer with the Taotai in an even tempered spirit to the end that the case may be speedily brought to a termination.

Cards of Ministers with compliments.

"The present Sub-Project of Canada for Fine Arts has just been

"approached recently (taken charge of the office about 10 days

"ago. He is an officer who represents the Secretary of, the

"Department Foreign Affairs in Ottawa. Under the exception of the present case there is

"no secret property in this matter. The Secret is still

"without any letter from the United States Consul.

"It would seem that Dr. McCartney must receive himself that

"he has acted wrongly in the matter. If the American Consul

"H. E. Dempy, United States Minister, to telegraph the U. S.

"Consul at Canada, not to be hasty or importune in deal-

"ing with this case, but to wait and let the Chinese

"Officials manage it, the duration of stake can be easily

"settled."

The above telegram we communicate to your Excellency, and beg

that you will telegraph the U. S. Consul at Canada to confer

with the Imperial in an even tempered spirit so the case may be speedily promptly to a termination.

Carte et Ministers with compliments.

"Entertained one that in certainly unjust of a serious character

"Sub-Project is ordered to take steps to attract Mr. Chen

"and prior him before the court for trial. The Trade Mark

"interest will also be filed. The Imperial has certified

"that Marriage Consent cannot be of this nature, but he

"not received any reply; neither has he heard anything to the

"entertains any doubt on the subject in obtaining to the

"Imperial."

Enclosure 3 in No. 2901

MR. DENBY TO THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

---oOo---

Peking, April 2nd, 1898.

Your Highnesses and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the U. S. Consul at Chungking a telegram stai stating that the Taotai has refused to comply with his demand and the Taotai says that he has received no instructions from the Tartar General.

This greatly surprises me and I again insist that immediate orders be issued to the Taotai through the Tartar General to comply with my demands which the Yamen agreed to.

If immediate action is not taken I will be compelled to report the matter to my Government for instructions.

I have received your note of yesterday and from the reading of it I must conclude that the Taotai has not been as strongly instructed as he ought to be.

(Signed) Charles Denby.

Enclosure 3 to No. 1081

MR. DENBY TO THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

Peking, April 2nd, 1898.

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the U. S. Consul at Chungking a telegram stating that the Taotai has refused to comply with his demand and the Taotai says that he has received no instructions from the Tsungli Yamen.

This greatly surprises me and I again insist that immediate instructions be issued to the Taotai through the Tsungli Yamen requiring him to comply with my demands which the Yamen agreed to.

It immediate action is not taken I will be compelled to report the matter to my Government for instructions.

I have received your note to Mr. Conger from the Legation and if I must conclude that the Taotai has not been as strongly instructed as he ought to be.

(signed) Charles Denby.

File filed under U.S. Legation to China

Des Moines Iowa April 2nd 1898

Hon John Sherman
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
5 APR 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your instructions of March 31st last with inclosure of copies of correspondence between the Department and the Consul General at Shanghai in regard to the present condition of the land in the new settlements at Soochow and Hangchow China. standing in the names of Americans.

I will take time to make the necessary investigation when I reach Shanghai.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

E. H. Conger

Printed in Advance Sheet of June 4/ Bureau of For. Com.

No. 2902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, April 3rd, 1898.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
16 MAY 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Imperial Maritime Customs Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1897.

No. 2702.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, April 3rd, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washinton, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to forward by this mail under separate cover two copies of the Imperial Maritime Customs Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1897.

The report of the Statistical Secretary prefixed thereto gives a brief but comprehensive account of the foreign trade of China for the past year.

The Foreign Trade of China.

In my trade report, No.2735 of April 15th, 1897, I showed that the foreign trade of China for the year 1896 was the largest ever recorded, exceeding the previous year by more than Tls. 18,000,000. The totals for the year 1896 were Hk. Tls. 333,600,000. It is gratifying to announce that, in spite of the facts that the year 1897 opened with large stocks on hand, and that the import business was early hampered by falling exchange, and by startling political events in the north,- such as the seizure of Kiaochou by Germany, and the impending danger of the partition of China,- still the trade largely increased. The value of imports was Hk. Tls.238,631 higher than in 1896, and as the value of exports showed an increase of over Hk. Tls.32,000,000, the total value of the foreign trade, aggregating Hk. Tls.366,329,983,

resulted

resulted in an excess of Hk. Tls.32,658,568 over the figures of any preceding year.

In this report statistics are furnished from the new open ports:- Szemao on the Yunnan frontier, and Samshui and Wuchow on the West river. Four ports of call were also established on the West river at Kongmoon and Kumchuk, Shuihing and Tahking, and the business done at these ports is not inconsiderable.

Low exchange, of course, promoted manufacturing; cotton mills and silk filatures are increasing, and new manufacturing enterprises have been undertaken at various places.

The Revenue.

The total receipts of 1897 were Hk. Tls. 22,742,104, being the third best year on record. The gain in the total arises from increased receipts under Opium Duty, and Likin, Coast-Trade Duties, and Transit Dues.

Comparisons with former years.

The value of opium imported in 1897 represented over twenty ~~seven~~ per cent of the total value of the Imports;-in 1897 it represented less than fourteen per cent. The cost of the foreign drug has increased since the closing of the Indian mints. The trade in cotton piece goods shows a falling off from the figures of 1896. American goods, however, continue to increase in favor,- Drills showing an improvement of over 300,000 pieces, Jeans of over 15,000 pieces, and Sheetings of nearly 170,000 pieces. These are almost the only exceptions to the general decline. The favor shown American goods is due to their cheapness, and to the low freights. Woolen piece goods, and metals, show a decline. The importation of Kerosene oil has greatly increased; but American

oil

oil is finding vigorous rivals in Russian, and Sumatran oil.

The importation of raw cotton increased, as did sugar, brass buttons, window glass, and umbrellas.

Exports.

Low exchange causes a steady increase in the Export trade. The year 1897 exceeded 1896 over Tls.32,000,000, amounting to Hk. Tls.163,501,358, nearly doubling 1887. Nearly every item, except tea, has shared in the increase. Quantities as well as values have increased.

Shipping.

The shipping of China for 1897 shows increase. The entries from foreign ports were 5281 vessels aggregating 4,799,000 tons as against 4,722 vessels aggregating 4,793,000 tons during 1896. The coastwise trade also increased. The total tonnage inwards and outwards was 33,752,362 tons, and of this total Great Britain had sixty five per cent; China twenty three per cent; Germany five per cent; Japan two percent; Sweeden and Norway two per cent; France one per cent; America one per cent; and all other countries one per cent.

Treasure.

Gold worth Hk. Tls.8,511,700 was exported. Silver worth Hk. Tls.1,641,500 was imported, and Sycee worth Hk. Tls.18,904,000 exported.

Trade with the United States.

I reported last year that for the first time since the Customs certificates have been published the direct imports from the United States exceeded in value the direct exports thereto. Last year the proportion apparently changed. The imports

from

from the United States amounted to Hk. Tls.12,440,302 and the exports to Hk. Tls.17,828,406,- total Hk. Tls.30,268,708. In my report last year, above cited, I called attention to the undoubted fact that these figures represent only the direct trade from American ports to Chinese ports, and do not show the actual amount of American goods imported and consumed in China. Many millions of taels worth of goods produced in the United States find their way into this market via England, Hongkong, and other places, and appear in the Customs returns to swell the imports from these places.

Nevertheless, it must be conceded that owing to the low exchange the exports to the United States have increased out of proportion to the imports.

It may be said in general that the prospects for American trade with China are bright. Locomotives, machinery, mining plants have been largely imported during the past year. Manufacturers are taking occasion to be represented here by competent agents. It is believed that railroad supplies can be furnished from the United States at lower rates than from any other country. The era of railroad building has come for China, and the market is boundless. Day by day new ports are being opened to trade. The internal waters of China have been opened to steam navigation. A steamer has reached Chungking through the Yangtze gorges. If the autonomy of China is preserved there will be an immense development of trade in which the United States will greatly share. I cannot but regard the partition of China as dangerous to our trade and commerce; but this is not the proper place in which to discuss problematic political questions.

Miscellaneous.

The

The railroad progress of China has been so fully discussed in the current despatches from this Legation that it is unnecessary to allude to it except briefly. The road from Shanghai to Woosung is progressing. The Germans are to build two roads in Shantung. The Belgians still cling to the Hankow-Peking line. Yung-wing hopes to construct a line from Tientsin to Chinkiang. The road from Tientsin to Paoting-fu is progressing. The line from Tientsin to Peking is paying expenses already. The Siberian road will go to Talienwan, and will have a branch to Peking. Other roads are in the air. Mining schemes are numerous. Much depends on whether the Treaties are preserved and access secured all foreigners in Shantung and Manchuria,- which Germany and Russia claim as their own sole preserves.

The value of the Haikuan tael in our money during 1897 was $0.72.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 2903.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack and send to Mr Emory for Advance Sheets.
MAY 16 1898

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 17 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
16 MAY 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 3rd, 1898

Acknd May 19/98
Advance sheets to Mr. Emory
May 18/98
C.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Opening of Yo-chow, San-fu-ao and Chin-wang-tao as Treaty ports.

Synopsis: A description given of these places.

No. 2903.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, April 3rd, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that the Emperor of China has, by decree, opened the following places as Treaty ports:-

Yo-chou in the province of Hunan; San-tu-ao in the jurisdiction of Fuh-ning; in the province of Fuhkien; and Chin-wang-tao, in the jurisdiction of Fuh-ning in the province of Chihli.

I enclose a translation of the Yamen's note in regard to the opening of these ports.

In my despatch, No.2881, dated the 7th ultimo, I informed you that Yo-chou would be opened by an agreement between the Chinese Government and the British Minister. This town is situated at the mouth of the Tung-ting lake in Hunan and is about one hundred and thirty miles from the Treaty port of Hankow. A very large trade is carried on there in native produce. It is a military and Customs station and is the first place opened to foreign trade in the province of Hunan. It is believed that a good carrying trade will be developed when foreign steamers commence running there which, no doubt, will be in the near future.

San-tu-ao, in the province of Fuhkien, is a place better known among foreigners as Samlah Inlet. The entrance to this

inlet

inlet, at ten miles to the westward of Spider Island, is one and three quarter miles wide with deep water and strong tides. The bay extends to the northward thirteen miles terminating in a sandy isthmus over which Funing bay is seen. A very little is known about this part of Fuhkien, but it is said that there is an extensive trade carried on from the main land in junks plying up and down the coast. Recently the Germans are reported to have explored the place, and at one time, previous to the occupation of Kiacchou, it is believed they wanted it as a naval and coaling station.

Chin-wang-tao, is a place on what the admiralty charts call "Shallow bay". It is between Creek Point and Rocky Point, about a mile deep, clear of rocks and the shore is sufficiently steep to allow large boats to land easily. The depth is two fathoms at half a mile, and four and one half fathoms at two miles from the shore. A reef of rocks, which generally breaks, encircle Rocky Point at half a mile distant.

Shallow Bay is the place where the foreign mails were landed during the Winter and I understand that it is intended to serve as an outlet for the coal country behind. It is a short distance north of the new summer resort called Pei-tai-ho.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby,

March 31st, 1898.

Enclosure with despatch No 2903.

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN TO MR. DENBY.

No.7. Peking, March 31st, 1898.

Your Excellency:

The Princes and Ministers have the honor to inform the Minister of the United States that it has been decided to open the following additional places as Treaty ports in order to to develop and extend trade.

Yo Chou Fu in the Province of Hunan; San Tu Ao, in the jurisdiction of the Fun Ning prefecture in the Province of Fuhkien; and Chin Wang Tao in the jurisdiction of the Fu Ning District in the Province of Chihli.

The Yamen, on the 24th of March and other days memorialized the Emperor in regard to the matter and have now received His Majesty's Decree sanctioning the opening of the above-named places as Treaty Ports.

As soon as the time has been fixed for the establishment of Customs-Houses at these places due notice will be given to the Minister of the United States.

In the meantime the Princes and Ministers send this communication for the information of the Minister of the United States.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO MR. DENBY.

No. 7.

Pekin, March 31st, 1888.

Your Excellency:

The Prince and Ministers have the honor to inform the Ministers of the United States that it has been decided to open the following additional places as Treaty ports in order to develop and extend trade.

Ho Chou Fu in the province of Hunan, Sen Tu Ao, in the Intendiction of the Kan Ning Prefecture in the province of Kanhsien, and Chin Wang Tao in the Intendiction of the Fu Ning Department in the province of Chihli.

The Yamen, on the 26th of March last offer their memorializ-

the Emperor in regard to the matter and have now received His Majesty's decree sanctioning the opening to the above-named places as Treaty ports.

As soon as the time has been fixed for the establishment of Customs-Houses at these places due notice will be given to the Ministers of the United States.

In the meantime the Princes and Ministers send this communi-cation for the information of the Ministers of the United States.

20 ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. by Number and File.
MAY 16 1898

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 17 1898
INDEX BUREAU.

No. 2904.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
16 MAY 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, April 4th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The Russian demands.

Synopsis: The treatment of China by Russia fully discussed in a newspaper clipping.

No. 2904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, April 4th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the North China News of the 29th ultimo which gives a fair summary of the action of Russia towards China. The "Cassini Convention" therein alluded to was transmitted to the Department in my despatch No.2630 of November 3rd, 1896.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Clipping from the North China News of March 29th, 1898.

Enclosure with No. 2904.

Clipping from North China News, March 29. 1898.

THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

Now that Russia has obtained her final payment from China for her assistance in turning the Japanese out of the Liaotung Peninsula, it is interesting to look back and see how exactly her demands were indicated in the two secret documents which we were enabled to publish to the incredulous world in 1896. It was a little more than two years ago that we published the secret treaty between China and Russia, though a year before that we mentioned that Wang Chih-chun had made a secret treaty with Russia when he went to St. Petersburg to congratulate the Czar on his accession; while later in 1895 a well-informed correspondent at Hongkong sent a telegram confirming our information to the London *Times*. All these statements, absolutely true as they were, were ridiculed at home. Russia formally denied them, and that was enough for the British Foreign Office and the semi-official Press. *Populus vult decipi, et decipiatur.*

The first detailed statement of Russia's intentions was published by us on the 3rd of March, 1896, in Shanghai, and by the *Times* in London on the same morning, but the *Times*, while publishing it, sneered at it as showing "that the inventors of current reports have more imagination than knowledge." Even well-informed people here who misdoubted Russia only accepted it as being a sketch of what Count Cassini would like to get China to agree to. The following is a summary of the terms of this "secret treaty," whose existence was so emphatically denied by Russia, though our informant had seen the actual document, endorsed with the word "Approved" by the members of the Ministry of War at Peking:—

1.—An offensive and defensive alliance, allowing Russia full use of Chinese harbours and arsenals; with liberty to buy horses and engage coolies. If the other Powers remonstrate, China will plead *force majeure*.

2.—China offers Russia, Port Arthur, Kiaochou, or any harbour in Kiangsu or Chêkiang, and provides the Russian ships with Chinese linguists.

3.—When China is in difficulties, Russia will come to her assistance.

4.—Russian officers to have free movement in Manchuria.

5.—Russia may continue the Siberian Railway to Talienwan or some other convenient point, giving China the right to purchase after fifteen years.

6.—Russia may fortify the island at Talienwan to protect the railway terminus.

7.—Russia may erect forts in China south of Vladivostock to protect the Siberian railway.

8.—Russia may march troops to Corea across the Yalu river.

9.—China gives every facility to Russian commerce by the Siberian railway.

10.—Russia lends officers to drill Chinese troops in Manchuria, Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu.

Publicists at home were especially amused by the provision that China should supply Russian men-of-war with interpreters, though as a matter-of-fact they were actually on board some of the ships when the treaty was published. It was regarded too as a "most mysterious stipulation" that Russia might march troops into Corea across the Yalu, though nothing could really be less mysterious. There is nothing in this treaty that has not been or will not be carried out, except Russia's promise to come to China's assistance when she is in difficulties, in accordance with which Russia ought to have interfered with the German seizure of Kiaochou Bay. It has been argued that Russia's acquiescence in this seizure is a proof that China had not already ceded the Bay to Russia; but really Kiaochou Bay was only one of several harbours put at Russia's disposal, and the Russian Admirals had reported on it unfavourably.

The secret treaty took a definite shape in the Cassini Convention, a translation of which we published on the 28th of October, 1896. This Convention was officially denied and ridiculed, but unofficially it was treated with more respect, though there are still some who are obstinately unwilling to own that they made a mistake in proclaiming it to be a myth. When we published it, we summarised it as follows:—

"This document speaks for itself and gives Russia all she can want at present. It gives her the right to carry her Transiberian railway to Kirin in two directions, from some station in Siberia to the west of Kirin, and from Vladivostock. It provides that China may apply to Russia to build a continuation from Kirin to Shanhaikuan and Port Arthur, and it gives Russia the right to protect these lines when built with her own troops. All the lines are to be built to the Russian gauge. China gives Russia the right to work mines in Manchuria, and provides for the employment of Russian officers to drill the Manchurian levies. It gives Russia (on lease) the port of Kiaochou, and on emergency the use of Port Arthur and Talienwan, which are not to be ceded to any other Power; and it promises every facility to Russian merchants and travellers and Russian trade. All the most important points in the secret treaty which we gave to the world in March last are embodied in this, and time will show whether this is the full extent of China's gratitude to Russia."

Sir Claude Macdonald's proposal that Talienwan should be opened as a treaty port forced Russia's hand, and obliged her to assert her claims under the Cassini Convention earlier than she perhaps intended to do. Our Foreign Office must regret now that it did not take the Cassini Convention more seriously, and that it accepted the Russian denial so ingenuously. The China Association here is doing everything it can to impress on our Government and the British public, as well as that of the United States, the danger of the situation. We understand that it has pointed out to the London Committee of the Association and to the New York Chamber of Commerce that British and American commercial interests are alike imperilled by the aggression of Russia in Northern China; that it has no confidence in the promise that Talienwan shall be a free port, whatever that may mean; that if Russia is allowed to construct the proposed railways in Manchuria, China cannot possibly observe her existing treaties with other Powers; and that unless Great Britain intervenes to prevent North China falling entirely under the domination of Russia, British influence and prestige here will be annihilated. The alternative seems to be for us to consent to the partition of China, and take our compensation in the Yangtze Valley; but this is an alternative which we have hitherto consistently refused to accept. As we wrote two years ago: "The historian of the future, when he tells the story of the breaking-up of the oldest empire in the world, will date it from the time when Count Cassini was Russia's Minister at Peking."

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 17 1898
BUREAU.

No. 2905.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
16 MAY 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack by subject & file.
MAY 16 1898

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 5th, 1898.

Rec'd May 19/98

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Hankow and Canton Railroad.

Synopsis: The contract to build this road has been awarded to Americans. It is probable they will also get the Hankow-Peking line.

No. 2905.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 5th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that is reported here that a contract to build a rail road from Hankow to Canton was recently awarded to Ex-Senator Washburn of Minnesota. It is said that the contract was signed by the Chinese Minister at Washington, and I wa informed yesterday on good authority that it had been approved by the government of China. Director General Shêng, of the Imperial Railways here, also, declared that, unless the Belgian Syndicate complies with its contract very soon, he will give the contract to build the rail road from Hankow to Peking to an American company,- presumably the China Development Company. Thus Americans would build and control the great trunk line from Canton to Peking.

As I have devoted a great deal of time and labor to the promotion of railroad projects presented by my countrymen, I am very glad that at length good results have followed the strenuous efforts made by this Legation, and those of individual Americans with whom I have co-operated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

No. 2906

Sent one copy to Treasury Dept. other Executive Departments, Chairmen Committees, Senate & House.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 16 1898
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
16 MAY 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, April 5th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Acknd and One copy of enclosure To Treas. and one copy To Bur. of Statistics. Southerland Asst. May 17/98 C.

Subject: Transmitting duplicate copies of the Customs Gazette for October-December, 1897.

No. 2906.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 5th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you, under separate cover, two copies of the Customs Gazette, Statistical Series No.2, for October-December, 1897, published by order of the Inspector General of Customs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

No. 2907.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Ack by subject & file
MAY 16 1898

DIPLOMATIC, MAY 17 1898 BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. 16 MAY 1898 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 5th, 1898

Ack'd May 19/98

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATONS.

Mr. Denby

to the Secretary of State.

Subject: Cession of Wei-hai-wei to Great Britain.

Synopsis: How the cession was received at Peking. Possible results thereof set out. Description of Wei-hai-wei.

No. 2907.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 5th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have learnt from good authority that China has ceded Wei-hai-wei to Great Britain on the same terms that Port Arthur has been ceded to Russia. [omit I would have wired this item, but I took it for granted that the newspaper correspondents had spread the news broadcast.]

[omit It is a very important step for China, and plainly indicates that she will hereafter look to Great Britain for protection. When the scheme was broached by the British Minister the Chinese were more than willing to accede to it. They regarded it as saving Wei-hai-wei from Germany, and of checking German control of Shantung, as well as offering a pointed rebuke to Russia.] Wei-hai-wei is an excellent harbor, much larger and better than Port Arthur. It is exactly at the mouth of the Gulf of Pechili and is the nearest point on the Gulf to Corea. It commands the Gulf. It is about forty miles from Chefoo and eighty from Kiaochow. It is suposed here that it will be a second, or northern, Hongkong. [omit The Germans here are furious over this cession and will, no doubt, make a strenous effort to procure a cancllation of the agreement. It is said that the Japanese, who will deliver over Wei-hai-wei May 8th, are consenting parties to this cession.]

This act of England vindicates the judgment that I have often expressed to the Department to the effect that she would be driven by the logic of events to seize her share of the spoils of this empire.

empire. Logically she had but two courses;-either war ,or participation in partition. She has chosen ,as I predicted,the latter course. It remains to be seen whether war will follow. Evident preparations have been made for war. There are forty British men-of-war on the coast.

I do not suppose that Wei-hai-wei will be a treaty port;but it will be an open port. There will be no tariff,and the commerce of the world will be treated fairly.

Great Britain correctly judges that if the commerce of China is increased she will get seventy five per cent of the increase and,therefore,directs her energies to the general promotion thereof. The world will probably not condemn her action in this particular case;but I shall not cease to regret,looking at our interest, that she was not animated by the broader and more straight-forward policy of declaring that the treaties should remain in force and special privilege should not be granted to any nation. She stood by and saw portions of China seized by other powers,and now she simply takes her share of the spoils. Her action may be met by counter demands of Germany and Russia,and France. Possibly there may be a complete partition of China. I enclose,herewith,a copy of a portion of page 158,appendix to the Chinese Commercial Guide by S.Wells Williams,giving an account of Wei-hai-wei.

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Extract from the Chinese Commercial Guide by S.Wells Williams,page 158,appendix.

1.

-Enclosure in despatch No.2905.

Taken from "The Chinese Commercial Guide" by S. Wells Williams, Fifth Edition, Hongkong, 1863.

Wei-hai-wei Harbour, at about 25 miles westward of Alceste island, is formed between Leu-cung island, 517 feet high, and a deep bight of the coast, and is the most eastern anchorage on the north shore of the Shantung province. It is easy of access, and has two entrances, one on the west, the other on the east side of Leu-cung island, thus affording a facility for access or departure with almost any wind.

The western entrance, although much narrower than the other, has the deepest water, and should be used by all vessels drawing above 18 feet. The soundings in it are 10 and 12 fathoms, but when abreast Observatory island (a rocky islet near the north-west side of Leu-cung), they increase suddenly to 17 fathoms, and decrease again rapidly to 5 fathoms; after which the depth gradually decreases to the southern shore, and into the bay to the westward where the town is situated.

Round island and three or four adjoining rocks lie off the northern point of the western entrance; the outer rock, scarcely a mile E.N.E. from the point, is 10 or 12 feet high, and steep-to. A rocky patch, which covers at high water, lies between this outer rock and and Round island; no other hidden dangers are known.

The best anchorage is close to the west point of Leu-cung island, in 5 to 7 fathoms,on excellent holding ground of mud, the island protecting the anchorage from the north-east . At half a mile E.S.E., from the eastern end of the island, is a reef

of

-Enclosure in despatch No.5808.

Taken from "The Chinese Commercial Guide" by J. Wells Williams.

Fifth Edition. Hongkong. 1863.

New-kai-wei Harbour, at about 25 miles westward of Aycoste

island, is formed between Lan-chau island, 215 feet high, and a

deep bight of the coast, and is the most eastern anchorage on the

north shore of the Quantung province. It is easy of access, and

has two entrances, one on the west, the other on the east side

of Lan-chau island, thus affording a facility for access or

departure with almost any wind.

The western entrance, although much narrower than the other,

has the deepest water, and should be used by all vessels drawing

above 21 feet. The soundings in it are 01 and 21 fathoms, but

just a mile E.S.E., from the eastern end of the island, it is a reef

of rocks, steep-to, but as a portion of them always shows above water, they may be easily avoided.

mail a mile E.S.E.. from the entrance and of the Island, it a test

Island, at 8 to 7 fathoms,no excellent holding ground to mud.

The best anchorage is close to the west point of Lea-cove

Island protecting the anchorage from the north-east. At

to Lea-cove Island, runs a rocky ledge a half mile to sea

and two entrances, one on the west, the other on the east side

North shore of the Manatuny province. It is easy to access, and

A rocky bar, which covers at high water, lies between this

island, is formed between Lea-cove Island, PIG test high, and a

northern point of the mainland; the outer rock, scarcely

a mile E.N.E. from the point, is 61 to 51 feet high, and steep-to.

known.

Round Island and Round Island Bank lie off the 7th of the

entrance to Lea-cove Island, on which there is a depth

Round Island has a fort on it and adjoining rocks all of the

the westward where the road is situated.

Eastwardly decreases to the southern shore, and into the bay to

deepen again rapidly to 3 fathoms; after which the depth

side of Lea-cove), they increase suddenly to 11 fathoms, and

Lea-cove Island, is 25 miles westward of Alcestus

No. 2908.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Acted May 26.
MAY 26 1898

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
23MAY1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 7th, 1898.

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATONS.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The case of Wong Goni Sing, who was murdered.

Synopsis. Shall the claim of Wong Fook be presented. Is a Chinese born in the United States a citizen? Instructions awaited.

No. 2908

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 7th,1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of despatch No.3,of the 22nd ultimo,from our Consul at Canton;also a copy of a petition filed before the Consul by Wong Fook; also a copy of my despatch No.413,of April 7th,1898,to our Consul at Canton.

These papers involve the question whether a Chinese person who was born in the United States in 1878 did by virtue of such birth become a citizen of the United States.

There are circumstances in the case which are peculiar. For instance ~~in~~ the 6th paragraph of the petition states that "the murdered man" had resided in Hongkong for a few years "for the purpose of studying the English language " as if the English language could not have been learned in the United States.

It must also be determined whether in all cases of murder or injury to foreigners,the Chinese government is liable, whether its agents have been negligent or not.

I have declined to present this claim to the Chinese government and await your instructions.

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosures.

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Bedloe to Mr. Denby, March 22nd, 1898.

2. Petition of Wong Fook.

3. 3. Mr. Denby to Mr. Bedloe, April 7th, 1898.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
MAY 24 1898

Mr. Adee:

Although the Circuit and District Courts of the United States have repeatedly held that the children born to Chinese persons in this country are citizens of the United States, by virtue of the first clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, some have contended that this was not the case. The latest

y these cases— In re
Wong Kim Ark, was
taken to the U.S. Supreme
Court on habeas corpus
by the Government which
was opposing Wong
Kim Ark's admission
into the United States
on the ground that he
was not a citizen.

The decision y the court
recently rendered (not
yet officially reported)
affirms the decision y
the ~~Circuit~~ District Court and
settles beyond controversy
the question presented.

Unless the Chinese
Gov't takes proper

measures to apprehend, prosecute and punish the parties concerned in the murder of Wong Gong Ting, I should say that a claim for an indemnity will lie.

F. V.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

MAY 23 1898

Judge Penfield.

I was not aware that there was any question as to the citizenship of a person born in the U. S. of Chinese parentage?

A. A. G.

Enclosure No 1, with depatch No. 2708

Mr. Bedloe to Mr. Denby, March 22nd, 1898.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Canton, China. March 22nd, 1898.

Honorable Charles Denby,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that a report concerning the murder of an American citizen, of Chinese descent, named Wong Goni Sing born in the United States in 1878, is going forward, ~~to~~, today, to the United States Consul General at Shanghai, who will doubtless communicate its contents to you with a view to obtaining instructions respecting the amount of indemnity that should be demanded . I have taken up the case for the brother of the deceased, who is also a native American citizen, and have urged the Viceroy to do his utmost to bring the guilty parties to justice.

The murder was commited on the February 10th, ultimo, at Tai Ling Po in the Sunwei District of the province of Kwang-tung, about one hundred miles distant from the city of Canton, and was a shocking outrage, the body showing no less than nineteen cuts about the head, hands and arms. The amount of money taken from the deceased was only three or four dollars Mexican. The chief Magistrate of the Sunwei District appears

to

to have done next to nothing in the matter of bringing the guilty parties to justice and I,am therefore,endeavoring to induce the Viceroy to dispatch a deputy,accompanied by an assistant from this Consulate,to conduct a careful inquiry on the scene of the murder in the district of the Sunwei Magistrate and to place the Magistrate under an examination to elicit information respecting his inspection of the corps and the declaration the Magistrate posted up at his Yamen ten days after he had viewed the body of the victime.

I have the honor to remain,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(signed) Edward Bedloe.

Consul.

No 2

Enclosure in despatch No. 2908.

To

Doctor Edward Bedloe
Consul and Judge in the
United States Consular Court
at Canton, China.

The petition of the plaintiff Wong Fook (黃福) humbly sheweth:-

1. That he is a native-born citizen of the United States of America resident temporarily at Tai Ling Lo (大蔺堡) in the Sunwei District of the province of Kwangtung, in the Empire of China, and is engaged in business in San Francisco.
2. That the defendant or defendants are subjects of the Emperor of China and are resident within the jurisdiction of His Excellency the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang (兩廣)
3. That the petitioner arrived at Homgkong from the United States by the steamship "Peru" six months ago and in Hongkong met his brother Wong Goni Sing (黃巨成), third son of Wong Mok (黃沐) of Rock Spring, Wyoming, United States of America.
4. That Petitioner is the eldest son of the aforesaid Wong Mok, of Rock Spring.
5. That Petitioner and his brother aforesaid were born in the United States - the Petitioner in San Francisco in 1870, and his brother aforesaid in 1878.
6. That the aforesaid Wong Goni Sing had resided in Hongkong for a few years for the purpose of studying the English language, the course of study being concluded when the Petitioner arrived at Hongkong from the United States six months

months ago, as stated in paragraph 3.

7. That soon after his arrival in Hongkong, Petitioner left that British Colony with his brother, the aforesaid Wong Goni Sing, and proceeded to the village of Pokhong and subsequently to the village of Tai Ling Po (大蒲堡) in the Sunwei District for the purpose of residing for a few weeks with his mother, whom he had not seen for many years.

8. That Petitioner and his brother duly arrived at their home in Tai Ling Po and resided there in perfect harmony with their aged mother and their wives until the 20th day of the 1st moon of the 24th year of Kwang-su, being the 10th day of February 1898.

9. That after breakfast on the 10th February (20th day of 1st moon) the Petitioner's brother received from him (the petitioner) four dollars to cover any expenses he might incur in visiting the market place named Goo Dong (墟名咕#), about two miles (six li) from Tai Ling Po, the aforesaid Wong Goni Sing having told Petitioner "who together with his father supported, clothed and educated him) that he wished to visit the market and wanted a few dollars for current expenses.

10. About 10 a.m. on the 10th February the aforesaid Wong Goni Sing left Petitioner's residence stating beforehand that he was going to visit the market place at Goo Dong.

11. That Wong Goni Sing did not return to the Petitioner's house in Tai Ling Po that day (the 20th of the 1st moon) and as he was still absent when the time arrived for retiring for the night, Petitioner became alarmed and communicated with the neighbours with the result that a search-party provided with lanterns went forth to look for the aforesaid Wong Goni Sing. The party went as far as the market place aforesaid and returned without obtaining tidings of the missing youth.

12.

12. The next day (21st day of 1st moon, being 11th February 1898) during the forenoon some strangers (men) came to Petitioner, who was talking with some neighbours in the street, and said they "had heard about a dead body lying "in a palm-tree grove about one mile (3 li) from the "village of Tai Ling Po". The Petitioner's informants promptly left petitioner after reporting what they said they had heard, and it was therefore impossible to get any details from them.

13. That Petitioner did not recognize the men who told him they "had heard there was a dead body in the palm-tree grove".

14. The men referred to in paragraphs 12 and 13 appeared to be residents of the district in which Tai Ling Po is situated.

15. That shortly after the men left, Petitioner gathered together some relatives and went forth to look for the body to see if it was the body of the missing brother.

16. After searching for about one hour the party came upon a body in the neighbouring palm-tree grove. It was immediately identified by Petitioner and others as the body of Petitioner's brother, the aforesaid Wong Goni Sing.

17. The body had been brutally hacked about with knives. The throat was cut almost from ear to ear. There were deep cuts in the deceased's hands, arms, face and head. The clothes of the deceased were saturated with blood.

18. Petitioner searched the body to see if the murder had been committed for the purpose of robbing, and found that there was no money in his purse or pockets.

19. When deceased went out on the 20th day of the 1st moon "10th Feb.) he was not in possesion of a gold watch and watch-chain, neither was he wearing a gold ring or jewellery of any kind whatsoever.

20. Shortly after finding the body the Petitioner caused it to be carried, and himself accompanied it and the bearers

to

t to the official residence of one Chui (新會縣知縣崔) the "Yuen Kwan", at Sunwei, who noted the petitioner's statement and examined the body.

21. After inspection by the "Yuen Kwan" the body was carried to Petitioner's home and then buried near the village of Tai Ling Po, aforesaid.

22. About ten days after the murder was reported to the "Yuen Kwan" (magistrate) he (the Yuen Kwan) had a document posted up at the entrance to his official residence cer- "tifying that the youth Wong Goni Sing must have been murdered. This document bore the seal of the "Yuen Kwan".

23. Petitioner has no reason for believing that deceased had had a quarrel with some person or persons and that a quarrel resulted in a fatal fracas, for deceased was only 20 years of age, was very sensible, very quiet, and well behaved. He was not rowdy or dissipated and did not visit brothels and gambling "hells". There are in fact neither brothels nor gambling "hells" in the vicinity of Tai Ling Po.

24. Petitioner believes the killing was done intentionally the number, position, and character of the wounds leaving no doubt about the aforesaid Wong Goni Sing having been done to death.

25. Petitioner does not know who killed his brother, but supposes that person or persons in the Sunwei district did his brother to death.

26. In consequence of the murder of his brother aforesaid Petitioner will be a heavy loser in his business in the United States, the deceased being old enough to make himself very useful in the business and was educated for that purpose and with that end in view. He was a well educated and steady youth and would undoubtedly have been a very useful assistant to Petitioner.

Your Petitioner therefore prays:-

I That his Consul will at once make urgent representations to

to the Viceroy, requesting His Excellency to issue directions to the officials of Sunwei District to grant proper protection to the family and the relatives of Petitioner.

II That the Viceroy cause most careful and complete inquiries to be made into the whole case and that most vigorous, and immediate efforts be made to bring the murderer or murderers to justice.

III That Petitioner be supplied through the Consul at Canton within one week with a copy of the declaration of the Yuen Kwan of Sunwei District, wherein he certifies that he has seen the body and is convinced that death was caused by wounds inflicted by certain persons then unknown.

IV That the officials of Sunwei District be caused to make immediate and very thorough search for the murderer or murderers and that Petitioner be supplied with a copy of the report of all proceedings taken by the Chinese with a view to bringing the guilty party or parties to justice.

V That in view of the great loss sustained by Petitioner through the murder in Sunwei District of his brother aforesaid, an indemnity, by way of compensation be obtained promptly from the Chinese authorities, such indemnity to be fixed by Petitioner's Consul in consultation with the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang or in some other way.

VI That your Petitioner may have such further and other relief as to your honorable Court may seem proper.

Signed and executed in Canton, China this 10th day of March 1898

(sd.) Wong Fook, (seal)

Petitioner.

Witness:

T. C. Chung.

Enclosure No 3. in Despatch No 2908.

No.413. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, April 7th, 1898.

Edward Bedloe, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Canton.

Sir:-

I have received your despatch No. 3 of the 22nd ultimo, wherein you ask my interposition in a case growing out of the murder of Wong Goni Sing.

I have also received from the Consul General a copy of a petition of Wong Fook wherein he asks you to secure from the Viceroy "proper protection to the family and relatives of "petitioner" the punishment of the murderers, and an indemnity.

This case presents grave questions, which, under the rules governing this Legation, must be submitted to the State Department before I can take it up.

The rules governing the presentation of claims by the Legation are found in Section 134 of the Personal Instructions of 1885 which reads as follows:

"If the claim is founded in contract they (the Diplomatic "agents) will in no event interfere without specific instruc- "tions to do so. If it is founded in tort, they will as a "general rule in like manner seek previous instructions before "interfering unless the person of the claimant be assailed, or "there be pressing necessity for action in his behalf before "they can communicate with the Department; in which event they "will communicate in full the reason for their action."

It is settled by Section 140 Consular Regulations 1896 that Chinese persons cannot be naturalized, but the question now presented touching their rights, if born in the United States, is of first impression.

In

This case presents grave questions, which, under the
rules governing this legation, must be submitted to the State
Department before I can take it up.

The rules governing the presentation of claims by the
legation are found in Section 144 of the Personnel Instructions
of 1881 which reads as follows:

"If the claim is founded in contract (the Diplomatic
Agents) will in no event interfere without specific instruc-
tions so to do so. If it is founded in tort, they will as a
general rule in like manner seek previous instructions before
interfering unless the person of the claimant be assailed, or
there be pressing necessity for action in his behalf before
they can communicate with the Department; in which event they
will communicate in full the reason for their action."

It is settled by Section 144 Consular Regulations last
cited that Chinese persons cannot be naturalized, but the question
now presented concerns their rights, it does in the United
States, is of first impression.

SIR:-

I have received your despatch No. 2 of the 5th ultimo,
wherein you ask us interpretation in a case growing out of the
matter of Wong Gon Ging.

I have also received from the Consul General a copy of a
petition to Wong Book Wherein he asks you to secure from the
Viceroy "proper protection of the family and relatives of
petitioner" the banishment of the wrongdoers, and an indemnity.
This case presents grave questions, which, under the

Edward Bedloe, Esquire,

United States Consul,

CANTON.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PEKING, CHINA, MAY 4th, 1888.

No.413.

In Section 174 and 197 2nd Wharton's International Digest the question is alluded to and in the latter section the Author says:

"Whether when born in the United States Chinese are "citizens has been incidentally questioned."

For the reasons above stated I am unable to present this claim to the Chinese Government, and I think it best for you to await instructions from the Department before proceeding further with it.

I have reported the matter to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Charles Denby.

Section 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930 which reads as follows:

"If the claim is abandoned in contract form (the Diplomatic Representative will abandon in Section 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930 which reads as follows:

"If the claim is abandoned in contract form (the Diplomatic Representative will abandon in the latter section the claim of the Chinese government, and I think it need not be discussed with it.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Charles Denby.

I have reported the matter to the Department.

Mr. Secretary:-

Of these instructions from the Department before proceeding further with it.

"Whether when both in the United States Chinese are citizens and need identifying."

For the reasons above stated I am unable to present this claim of the Chinese government, and I think it need not be discussed with it.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Charles Denby.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 24 1898
BUREAU.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
MAY 23 1898

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 8th, 1898.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
23MAY1898
DEPT OF STATE

Approved May 26/98

The honorable

John Sherman;

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose an inventory of the articles of furniture I find in the house usually occupied by the First Secretary of this Legation. It is not only in very bad condition but is insufficient.

As extra allowances have been made from time to time by the Department to a newly appointed Secretary for the purchase and repairs of furniture,-I beg to request that such an allowance may be made me to the amount of five hundred dollars.

Foreign made furniture soons falls to pieces in this extremely dry climate and probably for this reason the Department has been especially liberal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure.

List as above.

List of furniture in the house of the Secretary of Legation at Peking belonging to the United States.

Drawing Room.

One mirror.

Two easy chairs.

Seven parlor chairs.

One divan.

Library.

Two arm chairs.

One black table.

One revolving book case.

One pair of curtains.

Hall.

One black table.

One hat rack.

One hanging lamp.

South bed room.

One mirror.

One dressing table

One bed stead.

Two small tables.

One wash stand.
One set shelves.

One towel rack.

East end room.

One cupboard glass doors.

One wash stand.

One semi-circular table.

Bath room.

Bath room.

One ward robe.

One shower.

One commode.

North bed room.

One bureau.

One wardrobe.

Dining room.

One round table.

One cupboard.

One mirror.

One folding table.

Passage way.

Two cupboards.

Store room.

One dinning table.

One large ice box.

No. 2904

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 23 1898
BUREAU.
20 ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
From Dr. Griffith -
Ack. by Number and File
MAY 23 1898
INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
23 MAY 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 8th, 1898.

To J. A. Griffith, Press Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S. May 27/98 C

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Yamen declines invitation to send delegates to the Convention of military surgeons to be held at Kansas City, Missouri, June 1, 2, and 3, 1898.

(Instruction without number, dated February 14th, 1898).

No. 2909

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 8th,1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

In my despatch No. 2899, of March 31st,last,-I informed you that I had extended an invitation to the Chinese government to send a delegation of military surgeons to attend a convention at Kansas City. I have the honor to enclose a translation of the Yamens reply in which they decline to send a delegation.

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

The Yamen to Mr. Denby,April 7th,1898.

Enclosure with despatch No.2909.

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN TO MR. DNEBY.

----------oOo----------

Peking, April 7th, 1898.

Your Excellency:

We have had the honor to receive Your Excellency'S note wherein you state that at the instance of the President of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States you extend to the Government of China an invitation to be represent-ted by a delegation of medical officers of the Chinese Army at the eighth annual meeting of the Association to be held at Kansas City, Missouri etc. etc.

It appears from Your Excellency's note that the proposed Congress is in no way under the auspices or patronage of the Government of the United States. Further, there is very little time before the said Congress will be convened. There is no fixed number of military surgeons in the Chinese army, and as those in the service have important duties to perform, it is not practicable for China to accept the invitation extended and send delegates to the said Congress.

Cards of Ministers with compliments.

To His Excellency

Charles Denby,

etc.. etc. etc.

DIPLOMATIC

APR 16 1898

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.

Filed under US Legation to China

Des Moines Iowa April 11th 1898

Hon. John Sherman
Secretary of State.

Sir: Acknowledging receipt of your instruction of April 6th with information that Minister Bryan would be officially presented to the President of Brazil on the 11th instant, I have the honor to report that I have this day taken the oath of office as Minister to China, and forward the same herewith.

If it is deemed necessary for me to again visit Washington for further instructions, I will thank you to telegraph me on receipt of this, as I wish to start west about the 20th instant, preparatory to my departure thence for my new post. Any instructions by mail I shall be glad to receive here, upto April 20th; of my address after that I will inform you later. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

E. H. Conger

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

Dear Judge Day:

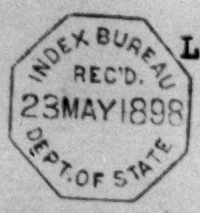
I see no occasion to summon Mr. Conger to Washington again. Do you?

The oath should go to Mr Mosher to be filed.

The letter to Mr. Smith to be ack'd as you may direct.

Yours
A. A. Adee
7-9-1898

No. 2910



LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 13th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The conveyance of the Legation premises.

Synopsis: They have been conveyed to Charles Denby. If new lease not executed he is prepared to renew the old lease.

No. 2910

1

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 13th,1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Frederick Wells Williams and Sophie Gray,heirs of S.Wells Williams deceased, have conveyed to me the premises now occupied by the Legation.

I enclose,herewith,a copy of the Deed of Conveyance.

By the terms thereof all accruing rent is to be paid to me. Should I have occasion to draw any drafts they will be drawn payable to me and I hope will be honored as usual. The deed is made subject to a new lease,which,Mr.Williams informed me through his agent here,was about to be executed by the Department and the heirs. Should such lease not have been executed,I am ready to enter into a new lease on the terms of the one now in force.

I have the honor to be,Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure. Copy of Deed of Conveyance.

Enclosure in Despatch No 2910.

This Indenture made this 12th day of April eighteen hundred and ninety eight by and between Frederick Wells Williams of the City and County of New Haven, State of Connecticut and Robert S. Williams of the City of Utica County of Oneida, State of New York, as Executors of the Will of S. Wells Williams late of said New Haven deceased and Frederick Wells Williams and Sophia Gray of the City of London England acting herein by said Robert S. Williams her attorney hereunto duly authorized, as heirs at law and devisees of said S. Wells Williams, and ~~Fleming~~ D. Gamewell their attorney in fact, parties of the first part and Charles Denby party of the second part Witnesseth That the parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of Seventy Thousand dollars current money in China to them in hand paid by the party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do hereby Convey and Warrant to the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns To Have and To Hold in fee simple forever the following described Real Estate situate in the City of Peking, Empire of China to wit: all that tract and parcel of land which is now occupied by the United States Legation at Peking and which is described and delineated in a despatch dated August 10, 1875 and numbered 86 addressed by the late Benjamin P. Avery when Minister of the United States to the Secretary of State of the United States, and also in Minister Denby's despatch No.1755 of November 3, 1895; and also in a certain lease made February 12th A.D. 1895 by and between Sophie Grosvenor and Frederick Wells Williams as devisees of S. Wells Williams deceased as well in their own right, and Frederick Wells Williams and Robert S. Williams, executors of the will of the said S. Wells Williams deceased, parties of the first

[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] of the City of Africa County of

[illegible] of the City and County of New Haven, State of Connec-

ticut, and [illegible] WILLIAM S. MELLA

Omaha, State of New York, as Executors of the Will of S. Mella

WILLIAM and Sophia Grey of the City of London England acting

by and through Robert S. WILLIAM her attorney thereunto duly

[illegible] as [illegible] and was [illegible] S. Mella

Executors and Trustees under the Will of said Deceased, party

of the first part and Frederick Mella WILLIAM and Sophia Grey

[illegible] City of London England by Robert S. WILLIAM their

Attorney [illegible] party of the second part Witnesseth That the parties of the first part for

and in consideration of the sum of Seventy Thousand dollars

to them duly paid at and before the ensealing and delivery

of these presents by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do

hereby grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to their heirs and assigns forever all that certain lot piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the City of Yonkers County of Westchester and State of New York and known and designated as Lot No. 1 on a certain map entitled Map of Property belonging to Frederick Mella WILLIAM and Sophia Grey and filed in the Office of the Register of Westchester County on the 1st day of June 1891 and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Northerly side of Palisade Avenue distant 100 feet Easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Northerly side of Palisade Avenue with the Easterly side of Nepperhan Avenue and running thence Northerly parallel with Nepperhan Avenue 100 feet thence Easterly parallel with Palisade Avenue 50 feet thence Southerly parallel with Nepperhan Avenue 100 feet to the Northerly side of Palisade Avenue and thence Westerly along the Northerly side of Palisade Avenue 50 feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the rights of the public in and to that portion of the above described premises lying within the lines of Palisade Avenue. Subject also to a certain lease made by Frederick Mella WILLIAM and Sophia Grey to Robert S. WILLIAM and Robert S. WILLIAM as tenants, bearing date the 1st day of May 1891 for the term of one year from the 1st day of May 1891 at the yearly rental of Seven Hundred Dollars payable monthly in advance on the first day of each month during the said term. Subject also to a certain lease made by Frederick Mella WILLIAM and Sophia Grey to Robert S. WILLIAM and Robert S. WILLIAM as tenants, bearing date the 1st day of May 1891 for the term of one year from the 1st day of May 1891 at the yearly rental of Seven Hundred Dollars payable monthly in advance on the first day of each month during the said term. Subject also to a certain lease made by Frederick Mella WILLIAM and Sophia Grey to Robert S. WILLIAM and Robert S. 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first part and the United States of America by Walter Q. Gresham Secretary of State, party of the Second part; which said lease is recorded in the State Department at Washington D.C. and is also recorded in the Archives of the United States Legation at Peking at page 59 and following of the book containing the despatches of the Department of State to the Legation for the year 1895; together with all the franchises appertaining thereto being all the real estate owned by the said parties of the first part situate in Peking, China. And the said parties of the first part do now as a concurrent act in accordance with the law of China transfer, set over and deliver to the party of the second part all the Chinese deeds and muniments of title possessed by them to each and every original tract or parcel of real estate of which the said grounds are composed and made up into a whole tract of land. This conveyance is made subject to the lease hereinbefore mentioned, and also to a lease made by said parties of the first part to the United States of America during the current year 1898, and the rental money specified in said leases shall become the property of the party of the second part and shall be paid to him by the United States Government.

In witness whereof the said Frederick Wells Williams and Robert S. Williams as Executors of the Will of S. Wells Williams deceased, and Frederick Wells Williams and Sophia Gray as heirs at law and devisees under the Will of said Wells Williams have by ~~Fleming~~ D. Gamewell their Attorney in fact, as appears from a power of Attorney which is hereto annexed, made, executed, signed, sealed and delivered this Indenture the date aforesaid

Frederick Wells Williams Seal

Executor of S. Wells Williams and heir & devisee by

F. D. Gamewell Attorney in fact Seal

Robert S. Williams Executor of S. Wells Williams

deceased by F. D. Gamewell Attorney in fact

Robert S. Williams as Executor to the Will of S. Wells Williams deceased, and Frederick Wells Williams and Sophia Wells Williams as Executors to the Will of S. Wells Williams deceased, do hereby assign, transfer and set over unto the said Robert S. Williams as Executor to the Will of S. Wells Williams deceased, and Frederick Wells Williams and Sophia Wells Williams as Executors to the Will of S. Wells Williams deceased, all the right, title and interest which we have as such Executors in and to the property described in the Department of State of the Legation of the United States at Peking as per list attached hereto and made a part hereof, and do hereby authorize and request the Secretary of State of the United States of America to deliver the said property to the said Robert S. Williams as Executor to the Will of S. Wells Williams deceased, and Frederick Wells Williams and Sophia Wells Williams as Executors to the Will of S. Wells Williams deceased, or to any person or persons duly authorized by them to receive the same.

In witness whereof the said Frederick Wells Williams has hereunto set his hand and seal this ____ day of _____ 1898.

Frederick Wells Williams (Seal)

Executor to S. Wells Williams deceased

Robert S. Williams (Seal)

Executor to S. Wells Williams deceased

In the presence of

F. D. Gamewell Attorney in fact

Frederick Wells Williams Seal

by F.D. Gamewell, his Attorney in fact

Sophia Gray by Seal

F.D. Gamewell her Attorney in fact

The City of Peking
Province of Chihli,
Empire of China.

Before me, Herbert G. Squires, First Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Empire of China at the City, Province and Empire aforesaid personally came the said Frederick S. Williams and Robert S. Williams Executors of the Will of S. Wells Williams deceased and Frederick S. Williams and Sophia Gray heirs at law and devisees under the Will of S. Wells Williams deceased, parties of the first part in the conveyance above set out this twelfth day of April 1898 at my office in the said Legation by ~~Fleming~~ D. Gamewell to me well known their attorney in fact, and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing deed to be the voluntary act and deed, and the said ~~Fleming~~ D. Gamewell attorney in fact personally acknowledged the execution of said deed to be his voluntary act and deed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Legation of the United States at Peking, China the date above written.

H. G. Squires,
First Secretary United States
Legation at Peking, China.

The word "Fleming" was changed to the letter "F" before signature.

H. G. Squires.

The City of Perkins

Province of Canada,

Empire of Canada.

Before me, Herbert G. Sumter, First Secretary of the Legation of the United States of the Empire of Canada at the City, Province and Empire aforesaid personally came the said Frederick S. Williams and Robert S. Williams Executors of the Will of S. Wells Williams deceased and Frederick S. Williams to me well known and known to be the same person who executed the foregoing and annexed instrument in writing and I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 20th day of May A.D. Seventeen hundred and Eighty Seven.

H. G. Sumter.

First Secretary United States of America.

Legation at Perkins, Canada.

The word "Eighteen" was changed to the letter "e" before signature.

H. G. Sumter.

Executors of S. Wells Williams deceased

Frederick Wells Williams

Seal

by A.D. Gamewell, his Attorney in fact

Robert S. Williams

Seal

by A.D. Gamewell Their Attorney in fact

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Frederick Wells Williams, of the City and County of New Haven, State of Connecticut, and Robert S. Williams, of the City of Utica, County of Oneida, State of New York, as Executors of the will of S. Wells Williams, late of said New Haven, deceased, and Frederick Wells Williams, and Sophia Gray, of the City of London, England, (acting herein by said Robert S. Williams, her attorney hereunto duly authorized), as heirs at law of and devisees under the will of said S. Wells Williams, do hereby make, constitute and appoint F. D. Gamewell, of the City of Peking, in the Empire of China, our true, sufficient and lawful attorney, for us and in our names to sell and convey any and all real estate situated in said Peking and formerly owned by said S. Wells Williams, being the property now and for many years heretofore occupied by the Legation of the United States of American, and to do and perform all necessary acts in the execution and prosecution of the aforesaid business, in as full and ample a manner as we might do if we were personally present.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at said New Haven, this 10th day of February, A.D. 1898.

In the presence of

James D. Dewell Jr.
George D. Watrous
As to S.W.W & F.W.W Esq.

Fredk. Wells Williams L.S.
Executor.

Chas. A. Stickney
As to Robt. S. Williams Exec.
Geo. H. Thomas
As to R. S. Williams Ex.

Robert S. Williams L.S.
Executor.

Chas. H. Stickney
As to Robt.S. Williams, atty
Geo. H. Thomas
As to R. S. Williams, atty.

Sophia Gray by L.S.
Robert S. Williams Attorney

Power of Atty. on file in State Department Washington & recorded in Oneida County Clerk's offiwe 14 Sept. 1897 Liber 538 of Deeds page 481.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Frederick Weller

Weller, of the City and County of New Haven, State of Connecti-

cut, and Robert S. Williams, of the City of Dallas, County of

Oneida, State of New York, as Executors of the Will of S. Weller

Williams, late of said New Haven, deceased, and Frederick Weller

Williams, and Sophia Grey, of the City of London, England, (sev-

ral pecuniary legacies and devises under the Will of said deceased

to said S. Weller Williams, do hereby make, constitute and ap-

point P. D. Gamewell, of the City of Peking, in the Empire of

China, our true and lawful attorney, for us and in our names to

two names of said Will as herein set forth, and to do and perform

all and every act, matter and thing whatsoever necessary and

proper to be done in the premises by virtue of the power and au-

thority hereby given and granted.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands and

seals, at said New Haven, this 10th day of February, A.D. 1888.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in

the presence of

James D. Dewell Jr.

George D. Watrous

As to S.W.W. & F.W.W. Read.

Frederk. Weller Williams L.S.

Executor.

Robert S. Williams L.S.

Executor.

As to Robt. S. Williams Exec.

Chas. A. Stickney

Geo. H. Thomas

As to R. S. Williams Executor.

Robert S. Williams L.S.

Executor.

As to Robt. S. Williams, attys.

Chas. H. Stickney

Geo. H. Thomas

As to R. S. Williams, attys.

Sophia Grey L.S.

power to Attys. on file in State Department

Washington & recorded in Oneida County Clerk's office

14 Sept. 1888 Liber 838 of Deeds page 484.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,)
) ss. New Haven.
COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.)

On this 10th day of February, A.D. 1898, personally appeared the aforesaid Frederick Wells Williams, signer and sealer of the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the same to be his free act and deed, individually and as Executor of the will of S. Wells Williams, before me,

George D. Watrous,
Notary Public.

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
) ss.
COUNTY OF ONEIDA.)

On this 11th day of February, in the year 1898, before me, personally came Robert S. Williams, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same as Executor of the will of S. Wells Williams and as attorney in fact for Sophia Gray.

Chas. A. Stickney
Notary Public.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF ONEIDA. } ss.

On this 11th day of February, in the year 1888, before me, personally came Kopert S. Williams, of me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed same and that he executed the same as Executor of the Will of S. Wells Williams, deceased, and that for purposes therein mentioned.

Notary Public.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN. } ss. New Haven.

On this 10th day of February, A.D. 1888, personally appeared before me, Frederick Wells Williams, signer and executor of the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed same as his free act and deed, before me,

George D. Watrous,
Notary Public.

DIPLOMATIC,

MAY 23 1898

BUREAU

No. 291

INDEXED
REC'D.
23MAY1898
DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ask. The proposed rice improvement tax appears to be proper in principle and not onerous in amount.
MAY 23 1898

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China ,April 13th,1898.

Rec'd May 27/98

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject. The improvement of the Peiho River below Tientsin.

Synopsis: The Minister has approved of the levying of a tax on inward and outward cargo by the Tientsin Municipalities to raise the necessary funds.

No. 2911

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 13th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C.

Sir:

The subject of improving the Peiho River was discussed in my despatch No. 2715, of March 19th, 1897. The latest phase of this question is completely developed in a communication from the senior Consul at Teintsin of which a copy is enclosed. It is therein proposed to raise the necessary funds by a trifling tax under the name of wharfage dues to be levied by the Municipalities on all cargo inwards and outwards for the special purpose of the improvement of the river. This tax will be paid by Chinese as well as foreigners. It has been approved by all persons and associations concerned therein. For the details of the scheme I refer to the enclosure.

The foreign representives are requested in the enclosure to approve of this tax. Of course without their approval the scheme will fall to the ground. I have not hesitated to give my sanction to the levying of the proposed tax. If the river can be improved so as to permit steam boats to be loaded and unloaded at the bund in Tientsin, immense sums of money will be saved to shippers. It is now necessary to load incoming and outgoing cargoes on lighters and to tow them to and from the mouth of the river;-fifty miles.

The

The expense of this process is considerable, and great losses and injury to freight insue.

As to the legality of this tax there can be no question under the instructions of the Department.

In my despatch No.25, of the 26th of October, 1885, I presented an analogous question to the Department.

The proposition then up for consideration was the power to levy a tax on certain articles of export and import at the city of Ningpo, the proceeds to be applied to construct a bund. Being new to China, I rather doubted my right to consent to such a taxation.

In his instruction No.24, of December 12th, 1885, the then Secretary, Mr. T.F.Bayard, thoroughly answered the objections made by me, and directed me to exercise my discretion in the matter. For some reason the scheme was dropped, perhaps on account of the duties levied on opium, but none of my colleagues objected to the legality thereof.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Mr. Nagamasa Tei, H.J.M's Consul and Senior Consul to His Excellency, Don B.J.de Cologan, H.S.M's Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, Peking, April 5th, 1898.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 2911

H. I. J. M's Consulate,

Tientsin, April 5th, 1898.

Your Excellency,

With reference to the proposed Scheme for the improvement of the river Peiho, I have the honour to state that my Colleagues have requested me to inform Your Excellency that the Consular Body has unanimously decided that the time has now arrived when they should lay before the Foreign Ministers in Peking the scheme which, subject on the one hand to the sanction of the Diplomatic Corps and on the other to that of the Tsungli Yamen, has been agreed to between His Excellency the Viceroy and the Consular Body; which scheme has also met with the unanimous approval of the General Chamber of Commerce, the French Municipality and the Land Renters of the British Concession.

Your Excellency is no doubt aware that during the past twelve months several communications have passed between the Senior Consul and the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking on this subject and I would beg to be allowed to specially refer Your Excellency to the despatch from Comte du Chaylard dated March 1897 and to the reply of His Excellency Colonel Denby dated April 17th, 1897.

Since the receipt of the last named despatch, frequent meetings of the Consular Body have taken place with a view to bringing the proposals for the improvement of the river to a successful issue. A scheme for the work considered immediately necessary was drawn up by Mr. de Linde, a Danish Engineer who from the first had been consulted on the subject and this proposal together with a project for raising the necessary

funds

Enclosure in Despatch No.

H. I. J. M's Consulate.

Tientsin, April 8th, 1898.

Your Excellency,

With reference to the proposed Scheme for the improvement of the river Peiho, I have the honour to state that my Colleagues have requested me to inform Your Excellency that the Consular Body has unanimously decided that the time has now arrived when they should lay before the Foreign Ministers in Peking the scheme which, subject on the one hand to the sanction of the Diplomatic Corps and on the other to that of the Tsungli Yamen, has been agreed to between His Excellency the Vice-roy and the Consular Body; which scheme has also met with the unanimous approval of the General Chamber of Commerce, the French Municipality and the Land Renters of the British Concession.

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funds by contributions from the local authorities, the shipping frequenting the port, the local Tug and Lighter Company and by a tax on the land situated within the limits of the British Concession and contributions from the French Municipality and the British Municipal extension was communicated to His Excellency the Viceroy for his approval. It was however, found as the negotiations progressed that there existed a certain feeling of antagonism on the part of the local Authorities to the proposed Board of Control on which there was necessarily a preponderance of foreign interests and the decision of which were to be controlled by the vote of the majority. It also appeared as the matter was more closely approached that it would probably not be possible, without a delay that would be practically fatal to the whole scheme, to render the proposed tax of three Taels Cents a ton on shipping at once of universal application and compulsory.

The matter was carefully and fully considered by the Consular Body and at length it was suggested by Mr. Bure, His Belgian Majesty's Consul that it might be possible to raise the funds by a trifling tax under the name of wharfage dues to be levied by the Municipalities on all cargo inwards and outwards for the special purpose of the improvement of the river.

The suggestion at once met with the approval of all those concerned and I, as Senior Consul, and Mr. Bure called, at the request of the Consular Body, on His Excellency the Viceroy on the 26th of February and explained to His Excellency the imperative necessity of abandoning the former plan of raising the fund and substituting for it the proposed scheme of wharfage dues to be paid by Chinese as well as by foreigners and pointed out also that by this mean all difficulties and delays might easily be obviated.

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His

His Excellency at once agreed to our proposal, provided a detailed statement of the proposed tariff was forwarded to him; His Excellency's consent being subject to the Sanction of the Tsungli Yamen.

With regard to His Excellency's proposed contribution of Tls.100,000 we were informed that it would be provided on the same footing as in the original scheme, on the ground that the conservancy of the river is the duty of the Chinese Government and that no pecuniary assistance would have been accepted if the state of the Provincial Treasury had remained in the same condition as it had been fifteen years ago.

A memorandum relating to the raising of a loan of Tls. 150,000 (The cost of the proposed works is Tls.250,000 of which the Provincial Treasury provides Tls.100,000 unreservedly) was drawn up by Mr. Hippisley, the Commissioner of Customs and was laid before a meeting of the Consular Body. It is estimated that the proposed levy will result in the annual collection of probably not less than Hai Kwan Taels 25,000 out of this sum the interest on the loan at 6% , a sinking fund and also a maintenance fund, will be provided. The period of the loan will be about ten years but the final details in this connection have not yet been fully arranged. The levy it is proposed shall be made, with certain exceptions, on all cargo inwards and outwards and is based on a percentage of 1% on the duties payable which again are based on an approximate estimate of 5% ad valorem and will in fact amount to the very trifling percentage of about ½ Per Mill of the estimated value of the trade of the port.

With regard to the control and supervision of the works on the river, it has been agreed between the Consular Body and His Excellency the Viceroy that the Senior Consul representing all

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With regard to the control and supervision of the works on the river, it has been agreed between the Consular Body and His Excellency the Viceroy that the Senior Consul representing all

foreign

foreign interests will consult with the Customs Taotai on all matters relating to the scheme and will, together with him, draw up the necessary regulations, and also that the Commissioners of Customs shall be in charge of the finances and shall assist the Customs Taotai and the Senior Consul. The Commissioner of Customs will be requested in adddition to make all payments on the requisition of the Engineer in charge of the works and to render statement of accounts at regular intervals, so that the Consuls and the Municipal Councils concerned may have full control over the accounts referring to the Municipal wharfage dues. The works on the river will be carried out according to plans prepared by Mr. de Linde who will have sole charge under the Customs Taotai and the Senior Consul, of that part of the scheme.

Resolutions for the levy of the proposed wharfage dues within the existing municipalities have been passed at general meetings called for that special purpose both by the French Municipality and the Land Renters of the British Concession.

A unanimous motion to the same effect has also been passed at a meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce and has been communicated to the Consular Body.

It is of the utmost importance that this scheme should be accorded the approval of Their Excellencies the Representatives of the Foreign Powers in Peking and my Colleagues have requested me to inform Your Excellency how highly desirous they are that this approval should be obtained so that the work may be begun at as early a date as possible, and to beg Your Excellency to take such steps as may be necessary for that purpose. A memorandum of the wharfage dues to be levied partly based on the figures supplied by Mr. Hippisley, the Commissioner of

Customs

It is not almost impossible for a young man to begin life with the determination of becoming rich. Our great cities are filled with people who early in life set out with the intention of becoming rich, and who fail. Their lives are lives of disappointment, and many of them end in poverty and misery. Getting rich is not the object at which a young man should aim. If he has the right kind of character, riches will come to him in the course of time, as the result of the development of his character and his powers. The young man who has these powers developed, and who has a character that is strong and noble, is the man who will succeed in life, no matter what occupation he may follow. He will succeed because he will render valuable service to his fellow men, and they will reward him for it. The world is ready to pay liberally for valuable service. Let a man render such service, and he will receive his reward. Let him render poor service, and he will receive poor pay. Let him render no service, and he will receive no pay. The world is just. It rewards every man according to the service he renders. This is the only true basis of success. Let a man get the right kind of character, render valuable service, and success will be sure to follow.

Customs, is enclosed for Your Excellency's information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Nagamasa Tei

H.M.J.M's Consul and Senior Consul.

His Excellency, Don B. J. de Cologan,

H.S.M's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary and Doyen of the Diplomatic

Body, Peking.

Customs, is enclosed for Your Excellency's information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Negamasa Tel'ouchi.

H.E.J.M.'s Consul and Senior Consul.

His Excellency, Don B. J. de Gologan,

H.S.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, Peking.

The proposed tariff of the wharfage dues on all goods paying duty.

On Foreign Imports
and Native Exports:-1% on Full duty.
(i.e. Tls.1. Per Tls.100. full duty.)

ON Native Imports:- 2% on half duty.
(i.e. Tls.1. Per Tls.100 full duty.)

On the following goods special rates are charged:

Green and Black tea:- Tls.0,0125 per Tls.100 full duty.
Do in transit to Russia:-Tls.0,003 per Picul.

Brick tea:----------Tls.0,004 per Picul.
Do in transit to Russia:-Tls.0,002 per Picul.

Opium:--------------Tls.0,030 per Picul.

All goods, store etc. for Government use to be free.

All goods, after etc. for Government use to be free.

Optum:----------£1.0.020 per pkgs.

Do in transit to Kassala:-£1.0.008 per pkgs.

Brick tea:----------£1.0.004 per pkgs.

Do in transit to Kassala:-£1.0.002 per pkgs.

Green and Black tea:- £1.0.0150 per £1.00 Intl duty.

The proposed tariff to the appraxd sub as all goods having duty.

Machinery for Wood Industries, Mill

On Foreign imports H.M.C.S. on Cotton and Cotton Cotton.

and Native Exports:-1½ on Intl duty.

(i.e. £1.1.P. per £1.00 Intl duty.)

Book, Pamphl.

On Native Imports:- 5% on Intl duty.

(i.e. £1.L. per £1.00 Intl duty.)

On and following goods specific rates are charged:

No. 2912.

DIPLOMATIC, MAY 23 1898 BUREAU.
2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Ack. by Number and File. MAY 23 1898
INDEX BUREAU REC'D. 25 MAY 1898 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 15th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The taking of Wei-hai-wei.

Synopsis: It opens the door to the partition of China.

C

No. 2912.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 15th, 1898

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the North China News of the 7th, instant, commenting on the taking of Wei-hai-wei by England.

This clipping exactly represents the views that I have from time to time expressed in my despatches. The action of of England has opened the door to all possible foreign aggression in China. She is estopped to protest as she herself has taken a part of the spoils.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Clipping from the North China News of April 7th, 1898.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 2912.

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Clipping from the North China News of April 7th,1898.

SHANGHAI, 7TH APRIL, 1898.

MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

THE apologetic tone of Mr. Balfour's eagerly expected statement in the House of Commons is not misplaced. With a hand full of trumps, England has allowed Russia to take the trick. Our policy has been very clearly and satisfactorily laid down, but the stronger will has prevailed over the greater physical power, and England has subordinated her policy to that of Russia. At the cost of war we were prepared to prevent any interference with freedom of trade in China; we would take no Chinese territory ourselves, nor approve of any other Power taking it. We have allowed Russia to get the control of the trade of the greater part of Manchuria, and we have taken Weihaiwei, on lease of course, and have no standpoint now from which we can object to any other Power following the example set by Germany. It is not a position to be proud of; instead of making up our minds, as we at one time seemed inclined to do, to say that after the seizure of Kiaochou Bay there should be no farther aggression on the independence and integrity of China, and sticking to it, we have fallen in behind Russia and "done the best we could." It was quite right to protest against Russia's acquiring Port Arthur, if the protest was to be backed by the fleet, but to protest with the promise that if Russia would let Port Arthur alone, we would stick to our intention of not taking anything, was to court the defeat that we have experienced. If Lord Salisbury meant to back down, a course which is supposed to have become his second nature, why did he allow Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to use the memorable words, "even at the cost of war"?

Mr. Balfour indulges, we see, in the airy hope that China will maintain not only a nominal but a real suzerainty over her vast dominions. But we have now joined Russia and Germany and France in making this impossible. It looked at one moment as if we had really adopted the "hands off" policy; but now that we have consented to grab, we cannot in decency stop any other Power from grabbing, and we have, after all our protestations, taken our part in the dividing up of China. We heartily sympathise with Sir Claude Macdonald, who cannot be satisfied with the situation which Lord Salisbury in his weakness has accepted. He has done his best, in securing Weihaiwei as soon as it was decided that we should only protest in words against Russia's action.

In reference to the new ports, which are part of our compensation for our disappointment, we may mention that according to some well-informed people, the unidentified new port of Chingwan is really Changhing Tao, the island on the west side of the Regent's Sword, north-west of the Kinchou that is at the neck of land which connects the Port Arthur peninsula with the main peninsula. The idea apparently is to build a Chinese railway, on the Chinese gauge, round by Newchang, to join the Chinese system, with which the Russian railways, not being of the same gauge, cannot conveniently make connection.

It should have been mentioned yesterday that Funing, the new port on the coast of Fukien, is at the north end of the Samsah Inlet, which the Germans were supposed at one time to be anxious to acquire as a naval station.

DIPLOMATIC,

MAY 23 1898

BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Mr. Lacey may print the Russian proclamation. Ack, and ask for printed copies.
MAY 23 1898

No. 2913.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. 23MAY1898 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 15th, 1898.

Printed in Advance Sheets June 21

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Acka June 23

Subject: The occupation of Port Arthur.

Synopsis: Proclamation of Russian Admiral.

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No. 2913.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 15th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a translation of a proclamation issued by the Russian Admiral relating to the Liao Tung Peninsula.

My information is that Russia is sending troops and large quantities of munitions of war to Port Arthur, and that the place will never be opened to trade. As to the opening of Talienwan, -no decision has been reached.

By this proclamation the Northern limit of Russian Territory is about thirty miles north of Kinchow and the Eastern limit is Pietzewoa.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Translation of proclamation issued by the Admiral commanding the Russian forces in the Liao Tung Peninsula.

Enclosure in Dispatch No. 2913.

Proclamation issued by the Admiral Commanding the Russian Naval Squadron on the Pacific and the Russian Naval and Military Forces of the Liao Tung Peninsula.

Whereas a telegram has been received from the Tzar of Russia to the effect that it is the earnest desire of the Emperor of China to maintain relations of friendship between the two countries, and that every effort should be made to assist each other;-It has therefore been agreed that Port Arthur, Ta-lien-wan, and places in the vacinity thereof, are to be leased to the Russian Government for the period of twenty five years. The area of territory so leased extends from Port Arthur north to Pu-tao-tien and Pitsu-woa. It is important that measures should be adopted to preserve order and maintain peace within the limits of the above-named places.

Acting under instructions I assumed charge of the above-named places on the 28th of March. The Chinese troops have been withdrawn and orders have been given by me that the forces under my command are to exercise due vigilence and c[illegible] care to afford protection to the Chinese, to the end that they may carry on their daily pursuits without fear. Important questions that may arise must be presented to me for my consideration and action to be taken thereon. Merchants and traders will be allowed to pursue their respective callings as heretofore. Criminals or disorderly characters (Russian or Chinese) will be dealt with according to the laws of their respective countries. This proclamation is issued for general information. Let every one respect and obey it.

Issued on the 5th of April.

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Enclosure #1 Request No. 8 813

Proclamation Issued by the Admiral Commanding the
Russian Naval Squadron on the Pacific and the Russian
Military Forces on the Asiatic Continent.

Whereas a determined need has developed from the task
before the Russian Navy to protect the interests of the
Empire of China by assisting the Chinese Government
to maintain peace and tranquility within its borders
and to prevent the infringement of the rights of the
Russian Government and its people in China, and

Whereas it is the duty of the Russian Navy to
render assistance to the Chinese Government in the
suppression of disorder and to protect the lives and
property of Russian citizens in China, and

Whereas the Russian Government has been
requested by the Chinese Government to render such
assistance, and

Whereas the Russian Government has agreed to
render such assistance and has ordered the Russian
Naval Forces on the Asiatic Station to render such
assistance,

Now, therefore, I Anatoly Nikolaevsky Admiral
Commanding the Russian Naval Squadron on the Pacific
and the Russian Military Forces on the Asiatic Continent
do hereby proclaim that the Chinese forces have
been withdrawn and order that the Russian Naval
Forces under my command are to exercise due vigilance
and care of their protection of the Chinese, of the and that they
may call on their daily protection without test. Therefore
we ask you to be prepared to me for my
direction Any that may arise must be presented to me
and assistance and action of be taken therein. Telegrams
containing all be allowed of bureau their respective calling
stations may be addressed of the Russian Naval Forces
to Chinese (All be dealt with according of the laws
that respectively commanded. This proclamation is issued for
general information. Let every one respect and obey it.

Issued on the 8th of April.

No. 2914.

INDEX BUREAU
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DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 6 1898
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 18th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.: The right of asylum for belligerent ships.

Synopsis: There is no rule in China that belligerent ships must leave a neutral port in twenty-fours. Minister will resist the making of such a rule.

No. 2914.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 18th,1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington,D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch sent by me to our Consul General bearing on the question of the right of asylum of belligerent ships in neutral ports during the existence of hostilities.

It appears that the "Monocacy"is now at Shanghai,and that owing to a number of her crew having been drafted into other ships she is shorthanded. I contend that international law does not authorize that this ship should be ordered out of the port,and I will resist the making of such a rule by China.

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Mr. Denby to Mr.Goodnow,April 18th,1898.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM. June 2. 1898.

Dear Mr. Moore:

The real point which Gen. Denby overlooks, is that the old Monocacy, a wooden sidewheeler, is stuck in the mud at Shanghai and is not and cannot be an active agent in any warlike movement, so that her presence does not make Shanghai a base of hostile operations by us against Spain. Cam. Crowninshield

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

Spoke to me about that a month ago, and I believe the matter was settled by allowing the ship to remain in the mud.

AAH

Enclosure in Despatch No.2914.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Goodnow.

No. 616

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 18th,1898.

John Goodnow,Esq.,

United States Consul General,

Shanghai.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your despatch No.53 of the 11th instant,wherein you inform me that the Spanish Consul General at Shanghai is said to have threatened that if war is declared between Spain and the United States he will athonce make a demand on the Chinese authorities that the Monocacy shall leave Shanghai within twenty-four hours.

The twenty-four's rule originally applied to ships of belligerents entering a neutral port while war existed. It had no effect except that when one belligerent ship left the port the ship of the other belligerent could not leave the port until twenty-fours hours had elapsed. The object was to prevent fighting in or near the port.(See Davis International Law,page 300.)

The whole question is discussed in Hall on International Law,page 585,and following. It is stated in section 231 that "A vessel of war may enter and stay in a neutral harbor with-" out special reasons . . . nor is there any thing to prevent " her from enjoying the security of neutral waters for as long " as may seem good to her."

At page 587 the author says:-"It will probably be found " necessary to supplement the twenty-four'hour's rule by impos-" ing some limit to the time during which belligerent vessels may

Enclosure in Despatch No. 2814.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Goodnow.

No. 616.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 18th, 1898.

John Goodnow, Esq.,

United States Consul General,

Shanghai.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your despatch No. 33 of the 11th instant, wherein you inform me that the Spanish Consul General at Shanghai is said to have threatened that if war is declared between Spain and the United States he will at once make a demand on the Chinese authorities that the Monocacy shall leave Shanghai within twenty-four hours.

The twenty-four's rule originally applied to ships of belligerents entering a neutral port while war exists. It had no effect except that when one belligerent ship left the port the ship of the other belligerent could not leave the port until twenty-four hours had elapsed. The object was to prevent fighting in or near the port. (See Davis International Law, page 300.)

The whole question is discussed in Hall on International Law, page 580, and following. It is stated in section 881 that "A vessel of war may enter and stay in a neutral harbor with- "out special reason . . . nor is there any thing to prevent "her from enjoying the security of neutral waters for as long "as may seem good to her."

At page 587 the author says: "It will probably be found "necessary to supplement the twenty-four hour's rule by impos- "ing some limit to the time during which belligerent vessels

may

"may remain in a neutral port when not actually receiving "repairs." He proceeds to state that England has adopted the rule that any vessel of war of either belligerent which enters an English port during the continuance of hostilities shall be required to depart in twenty-four hours.

In the case of the Monocacy it is sufficient to say that she did not enter the port of Shanghai during the continuance of hostilities and she would not be subject to such a rule if one existed in China. There is no such rule in China. Should China be asked to enact such a rule it could only be done by the Imperial Government. The local authorities have no power to change any rule of international law. It is premature to say what the action of the Legation would be such a rule were enacted. Certainly its enactment would be resisted and it might be disregarded if enacted. In that event grave questions would arise as to the status of the Treaty Ports in China. It is sufficient, however, now for you to assure Captain Farenholt that he will be protected in his right to remain in Shanghai as long as his orders may require him to do so.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) Charles Denby.

"Yes, I remain, a most faithful & devoted friend,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) Charles Denby."

Please find enclosed herewith a letter addressed to Mr. Denby, which I would be glad to have you forward to him at Chefoo. It is sufficient, however, for you to state briefly in Chinese that you have received his letter and that you will be prepared to act in the matter of the claim in question as soon as his orders can be received from Washington.

Very respectfully,

(signed) Charles Denby.

Legation of the U.S. to China

DIPLOMATIC,
APR 23 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
23 APR 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 1 Des Moines, Iowa, April 19, 1898.

Mr. E. H. Conger,

to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Receipt of commission as Minister to China.

Synopsis:

Acknowledges receipt of commission, letter of credence, letter of credit, instructions to Diplomatic officers, Register of the Department of State, and special and general instructions.

No. / Des Moines, Iowa, April 19, 1898.

Hon. John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:- I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department instructions No. 1, of April 16th, enclosing

My commission as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China.

A letter of credence to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, and an office copy thereof.

A letter of credit, in duplicate, on the Bankers of the United States at London.

A copy of the printed Instructions to the Diplomatic officers of the United States.

A Register of the Department of State, together with special instructions concerning the same, as well as general instructions pertaining to my official duties at the Mission: All of which shall have careful attention and faithful execution.

I thank you, Mr. Secretary, and beg you to express to The President my hearty appreciation of his distinguished consideration, and my profound gratitude for the renewed expression of his confidence in entrusting me with this very important mission.

I believe I recognize the magnitude of the work, with its many delicate and difficult phases, and do not undertake it with the utmost confidence. Yet, bespeaking the reasonable forbearance and cordial cooperation of the Department, I will give to it the best there is in me, and at no time shall any interest of our Government or our people lack my earnest efforts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 3 1898
BUREAU.

No. 2915

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
2 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Mr. Conger can print the list
but not the map.
Ack sending 3 copies
JUN 2 1898

Adv. Sheets
ack

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 20th, 1898.

Ackd June 23

Printed in Advance Sheets, June 21

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The Open Ports and Ports of Call in China.

Synopsis: A list thereof enclosed, with Map of China.

No. 2915

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 20th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a list of the Treaty Ports and Ports of Call in China; showing the date of opening the Custom Houses, the estimated population, and the total foreign trade of each of said localities.

A map of China is also enclosed showing the location of the Treaty Ports.

These have been prepared with great care by Mr. H.G. Squiers, Secretary of this Legation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosures.

1. List of Treaty Ports and Ports of Call in China.

2. Map of China showing location.

Enclosure No.1, in Desptch No. 2915

List of Treaty Ports and Ports of Call;showing date of opening Custom House,estimated population and total foreign trade for the year ending December 31st,1897.

Treaty of Nanking,with Great Britain,August 29th,1842.

1.Canton	1859.	2,500,000.	Hk.Tls.	33,660,328.
2.Amoy.	1862.	96,000.		18,047,810.
3.Foochow.	1861.	650,000.		8,646,921.
4.Ningpo.	1860.	255,000.		770,375.
5.Shanghai.	1854.	475,000.		210,614,052.

Treaty of Tientsin,with Great Britain,June 26th,1858.

6.Newchwang.	1861.	60,000.	7,189,241.
7.Chefoo.	1861.	35,000.	5,074,020.
8.Swatow.	1860.	35,000.	12,763,583.
9.Kiungchow.	1876.	40,000.	3,243,437.

and also the following places,which were not especially named in the Treaty,but were afterwards designated:-

10.Hankow.	1862.	800,000.	8,596,204.
11.Chinkiang.	1861.	140,000.	2,343,039.
12.Kiukiang.	1862.	55,000.	5,800.

Peking Convention with Great Britain,October 24th,1860.

13.Tientsin.	1861.	950,000.	19,361,897.

Treaty between France and China, October 25th, 1860.

14.	Nanking.	Not opened.	Unknown.	.....

Treaty with Russia, November 2nd, 1860.

15.	Kashgar.	Not opened.	Unknown.	.....

Chefoo Convention with Great Britain, September 13th, 1876

16.	I'chang.	1877.	34,000.	No report.
17.	Wuhu.	1877.	79,700.	11,040.
18.	Wenchow.	1877.	80,000.	14,450.
19.	Pakhoi.	1877.	20,000.	4,158,560.

Under this same Convention goods are allowed to land at the following places (Ports of Call) on the Yang-tsz river:

Tatung. .....

Nganching..... .....

Hukou. .....

Wusueh. .....

Luchikou. .....

Shashih. (Made a Treaty Port by the Treaty with Japan, April 17th, 1895.) .....

Treaty with France, June 26th, 1887.

20.	Lungchow.	1888.	22,000.	108,947.
21.	Mengtsz.	1888.	12,000.	3,451,765.
22.	Manhao.	Not opened.	Unknown.	.....

Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention with Great Britain, March 31st, 1890.

23.	Chungking	1890.	300,000.	No report.

Regulations appended to Sikkem-Thibet Convention of 1890 with Great Britain, December 5th, 1893.

24. Yatung.	1894.	Unknown.	No report.

Convention with Great Britain, March 1st, 1894.

25. Manwyne.	Not opened.	Unknown.	.....

Treaty with Japan, Shimonoseki, April 17th, 1895.

26. Shashih.	1896.	73,000.	No report.
- -. Chungking. (See under No. 23.)			
27. Suchow.	1896.	500,000.	.....
28. Hangchow.	1896.	700,000.	.....

Gerard Supplementary Convention with France, June 20th, 1895.

29. Szemao.	1896.	15,000.	185,974.

Under Special Article of Treaty with Great Britain, February 4th, 1897, both on West River:-

30. Samshui.	1897.	4,000.	38,307.
31. Wuchow.	1897.	50,000.	1,767,312.

Under the same Article the following ports on the West River were also made Ports of Call:-

Kungmoon. . . . . .

Kumchuck. . . . . .

Shiuhing. . . . . .

Tahking. . . . . .

Opened by an Imperial Decree of March 31st,1898.

32.	Yochow.	Not opened.	Unknown.	.....
33.	Santuao.	..	Unknown.	.....
34.	Chinwangtao.	..	Unknown.	.....

Opened by Imperial Decree,April 7th,1898.

35.	Woosung.	Not opened.	Unknown.	.....

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 3 1898
BUREAU.
X BUR REC'D. C
JUN1898
DEPT. OF STATE
2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. Such mistakes suggest that in telegraphing important sums words and not figures should be employed.
JUN 2 1898

No. 946

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 20th, 1898.

Ack. June 6/98

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The Kiangpeh Riot.

Synopsis: Taels five thousand demanded as damages instead of five hundred.

2916

No. [redacted]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 20th,1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

In my despatch No.2901/2 of the 2nd instant,-I set out the terms of the settlement of the recent riot at Kiangpeh which I had agreed on with the Tsungli Yamen.

One of the stipulations was the payment of Taels five hundred (Tls.500.00) as damages. This amount had been wired me by the Consul General as the sum recommended by our Consul at Chungking;but it turned out that there was a telegraphic error,and that the true sum was Taels five thousand(Tls.5000,00). I informed the Yamen of the mistake and demanded the latter sum.

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

SNOW

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 3 1898
BUREAU

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
2 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ask. by Number and File.
aab
JUN 2 1898

No. 2917

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 20th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The cession of Kwangchau Bay to the French Government.

Synopsis: The harbor is good, and the adjoining country is highly productive.

No.2917.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, April 20th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that Kwangchau Bay, which has been recently ceded to the French Government for ninety-nine years, is situate on the South Western coast of China in the district of Leichou, Kwangtung Province.

The harbor is said to be a good one. The country back of it is highly productive. One of the chief products is sugar.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

(Copy)

DIPLOMATIC,
APR 26 1898
BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
To Secy of War -
Confirm by mail -
APR 25 1898

Telegram received in cipher.

Peking, Apr. 23, 1898.

Received 3:35 P.M.

Confirmed to Secy of War April 26

Sherman,

Washington.

I have the honor to offer through you to the Secretary of War my services if war is declared.

Squiers.

Deciphered by Chief Clerk.

(COPY)

DIPLOMATIC
APR 25 1898
BUREAU

APR 25 1898
TO Chief Clerk
FROM
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Telegram received in cipher.

Tokyo, Apr. 25, 1898.

Received 2:30 P.M.

Secretary of War,

Washington.

I have the honor to offer sincere thanks for the

Secretary of War my services if war is declared.

Minister.

Deciphered by Chief Clerk.

File

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
2 JUN1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 24th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram, in cipher, of the 23rd instant, a copy of which is appended on the overleaf,

and to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

[signature]

(Ex-1st Lieut. 7th. U . S .Cavalry.)

Telegram sent.

Peking, China, April 23rd, 1898.

Sherman,

Washington.

I have the honor to offer through you to the Secretary of War my services if war is declared.

Squiers.

Dip No. 2.

Legation of the United States
to China

DIPLOMATIC,
APR 25 1898
BUREAU.

April 22, 1898

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
25 APR 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2 Des Moines, Iowa, Apr. 22, 1898.

E. H. Conger,

to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledgment of Department Instructions No. 2.

No. 2. Des Moines, Iowa, April 22, 1898.

Hon. John Sherman,

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

Acknowledging receipt of Department Instructions No. 2, enclosing copy of a memorandum recently submitted to the Reichstag by the German government in regard to the German settlements at Tien Tsin and Hankow, China,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 2 1898
BUREAU.
INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2916.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 24th, 1898.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Department's telegram of April 22nd, 1898, received. President's Proclamation announcing blockade of certain Cuban ports.

No. 2918.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 24th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 22nd instant, of which a copy is appended on the overleaf.

I have notified the Chinese Government as therein directed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Telegram received.

Washington, April 22nd, 1898.

Denby,

American Legation,

Peking.

By proclamation today, under Resolution of Congress approved twentieth, President announces blockade of ports on north side of Cuba between Cardenas and Bahiahonda, also Cienfuegos south side. Notify Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sherman.

No. 917.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 2 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 24th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Department's telegram of April 23rd, 1898, received. Rules of internation law which will be followed by the United States in the event of hostilities with Spain.

No. 2919.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 24th, 1895.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 23rd instant, of which a copy is appended on the overleaf,

and to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Telegram received.

Washington, April 23rd, 1898.

DENBY,

American Legation, Peking.

In event of hostilities between United States and Spain, the policy of this Government will be not to resort to privateering but to adhere to the following recognised rules of international law.

First. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.

Second. Neutral goods with the exception of contraband of war are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag, and thirdly, blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.

Sherman.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
2 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 2 1898
BUREAU.

No. 2700.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 28th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Department's telegram of the 26th instant announcing that a state of war exists between the United States and Spain received.

1950

No. 2920.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 28th,1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 26th instant of which a copy is written on the overleaf.

This telegram reached me at two o'clock p.m.this day and the Government of China was immediately informed of the contents thereof so that its neutrality may be assured in the existing war.

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Telegram received.

0296.

Washington, April 26th, 1898. 7 a.m.

Conger,

Minister,

Peking.

A Joint Resolution of Congress, approved April twentieth, directed intervention for the pacification and independence of the island of Cuba. The Spanish Government of April twenty-one informed our Minister at Madrid that it considered this Resolution equivalent to a declaration of war and that it had accordingly withdrawn its Minister from Washington and terminated all diplomatic relations. Congress has therefore by an Act approved today declared that a state of war exists between the two countries since and including April twenty-one. You will inform the Government to which you are accredited so that its neutrality may be assured in the existing war.

Sherman.

No. 2921.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 2 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
2 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 28th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The Library of Congress.

Synopsis: Co-operation in its development promised.

Telegram received.

Washington, April 26th, 1898. 7 a.m.

Conger,

Minister,

Peking.

A Joint Resolution of Congress, approved April twentieth, directed intervention for the pacification and independence of the island of Cuba. The Spanish Government of April twenty-one informed our Minister at Madrid that it considered this Resolution equivalent to a declaration of war and that it had accordingly withdrawn its Minister from Washington and terminated all diplomatic relations. Congress has therefore by an Act approved today declared that a state of war exists between the two countries since and including April twenty-one. You will inform the Government to which you are accredited so that its neutrality may be assured in the existing war.

Sherman.

No. 2421.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 2 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
2 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 28th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The Library of Congress.

Synopsis: Co-operation in its development promised.

No. 2941.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 28th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

In answer to your unnumbered despatch of the 16th ultimo, enclosing a communication from the Librarian of Congress,-I have the honor to say that it will afford me much pleasure to co-operate with Mr. Young in the development of the Library of Congress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 2 1898
BUREAU.

No. 2912.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
2 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 28th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledgment of Instructions from number 1544 to 1552 inclusive.

(Despatch No.2900, dated April 1st, 1898.)

No. 2922

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, April 28th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 2900. April 1st, 1898, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Instructions numbered from 1544 to 1552 inclusive, three without number dated February 19th, March 7th, and March 16th, and one letter from the Bureau of accounts dated March 7th, 1898.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

C

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 14 1898
BUREAU.
No. 2923

Inform Tuesday.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
13 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 13 1898

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, April 29th, 1898.

To Treasy. June 23/98
Ret 25 from Treasy

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: National health organizations.

Synopsis: They do not exist in China. There is a medical College at Peking; missionaries have hospitals; no sanitary regulations except at Treaty Ports.

No. 923

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, April 29th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction without number, dated March 7th, last, wherein I am instructed to report to the Department such information as may be obtainable touching the organization, powers, and scope of the national health organization of China and the relations which it bears to state and municipal organizations; also to furnish such information as may be procured with regard to the management and control of contagious and infectious diseases.

In reply, I have the honor to state that there are no national health organizations in China; but at Peking there is what is termed the College of Imperial Physicians. Persons who are supposed to be acquainted with medicine and possessing an unblemished character are selected to enter the college. The College is presided over by a Commissioner; there are also senior and junior Proctors and a corps of physicians whose duty is to attend the Emperor and the members of the Imperial Court. Four physicians are always on duty in the Imperial palaces.

Medical science among the Chinese is in a very different state from that to which is has been advanced by modern practitioners in the West. It is, generally speaking, where it

was

was centuries ago, although medical missionaries have done a great deal in teaching Chinese the fundamental principles of the science. Hospitals are established throughout the various provinces by missionaries, and a few medical schools are known to exist at some of the Treaty Ports supported by Chinese under the management of foreign physicians; but there are no medical institutions of a national, provincial or municipal character. There are no institutions in China designed to secure health, and no sanitary regulations in force other than those adopted by the municipal governments of the Treaty Ports where foreigners reside. Quarantine regulations are also enforced at some of the Treaty Ports for the prevention of the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

gns & Bainbridge,
rneys and Counselors,
Sbugart Block.

Filed under File
US Legation to China

JACOB SIMS.
W. E. BAINBRIDGE.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 2, 1898.

Received Instructions
said May 5, 1898

Hon. Thomas W. Cridler,
Third Assistant Secretary,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

APPOINTMENT CLERK, MAY 5 1898 Department of State.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY. MAY 5 1898

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th ult., and in compliance with the request therein contained have executed and return herewith my oath of office. Replying also to the inquiry as to my nativity I beg to state that I was born in Wisconsin.

Respectfully yours,

William E. Bainbridge

Respectfully yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hon. Thomas W. Cridler,

Third Assistant Secretary,

Department of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., and in compliance with the request therein will say that I was born in Wisconsin, but as to my nativity I beg to refer you to the records of the office. Respectfully also to the executive and legislative departments of the Government.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DR

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 13 1898
BUREAU.

No. 2924

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
13 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 3rd, 1898.

Printed in Advance Sheets June 15

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Asked of Navy June 16
Treasury
Justice

Subject: The neutrality of China in the existing war has been declared.

No. 2924.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 3rd, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D .C .

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a translation of a communication from the Tsungli Yamen wherein the Princes and Ministers inform me that China has declared her neutrality in the existing war between Spain and the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure, The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby, May 2nd, 1898.

Enclosure in No. 2924.

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN TO MR. DENBY.

oOo

No.9. Peking, May 2nd, 1898.

Your Excellency:-

The Princes and Ministers have had the honor to receive a communication from the Minister of the United States stating that the Congress of the United States passed on the 20th of April a joint Resolution directing intervention for the pacification and independence of Cuba. The Government of Spain on the 21st instant informed the Minister of the United States at Madrid that it considered this resolution equivalent to a declaration of war, and that it had accordingly withdrawn its Minister from Washington and terminated all diplomatic relations with the United States.

The Congress of the United States thereupon, by an act approved the 26th of April, declared that a state of war exists between the two countries since and including the 21st of April.

The Minister of the United States is directed by his Government to give this information to the Princes and Ministers, so that the neutrality of the Empire of China may be assured in the existing war.

In reply, the Princes and Ministers have to observe that the Government of China will duly maintain the laws of neutrality. The Yamen have, therefore, telegraphed the Viceroys, Governors and Tartar Generals of the Yangtze and Maritime provinces, to issue instructions to their subordinates that they are to observe the laws of neutrality. Further, instructions have been issued to the high authorities of all the provinces and to the Inspector-General of Customs to issue proclamations

for

for general information.

The Princes and Ministers have the honor to send this reply for the information of the Minister of the United States.

To His Excellency,

Charles Denby,

etc. etc. etc.

2925

No. 2925.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 13 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
13 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 4th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: 6th volume, Messages of Presidents.

Synopsis. Receipt thereof acknowledged.

ل

No. 2925

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 4th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of volume 6, of the "Compilations of the Messages of the Presidents, 1789-1897". It has been included in the Legation's Inventory and will be preserved with care.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

END

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 9 1898
BUREAU

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Copy to Treasury, Navy & Atty Genl
MAY 9 1898

INDEX BUREAU REC'D MAY 1898 DEPT. OF STATE

From Peking

May 9, 1898.

Received 2.10 P. M.

Sherman,

Washington.

Confirm. Sent 10 May 10. Treasury ✓ Navy Dept ✓ Atty Genl May 10.

China has declared her neutrality

Denby

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Filed under U.S. Legation to China

Sims & Wainbridge,
Attorneys and Counselors,
Shugart Block.

JACOB SIMS.
W. E. WAINBRIDGE

Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 9, 1898.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
12 MAY 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

Hon. William R. Day,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 7th inst. containing personal instructions, and enclosing my commission as Second Secretary of Legation at Peking and letters of credit in duplicate. In compliance with your instructions I have signed and return herewith to the Department the original letter of retaining duplicate in my possession.

I may be permitted to add that I leave at once for my post, and expect to join Minister Conger at San Francisco within the next week or ten days.

Respectfully yours,

T.M

William E. Wainbridge

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 30 1898
BUREAU
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REC'D.
29JUN1898
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2926

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 30 1898

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 10th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Telegram of 9th instant confirmed. China has declared her neutrality.

No. 2926.

THE LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 10th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 9th instant, a copy of which is appended on the overleaf,

and to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Telegram sent.

Peking, China, May 9th, 1898.

Sherman,

Washington.

China has declared her neutrality.

Denby.

No. 2927.

Sent

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 1 1898
BUREAU.

2D. ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Copy to Navy Dept.
Ack accordingly
JUL 1 1898

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
30JUN1898
DEPT. OF STATE

Ack and
To Navy
July 2/98

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 15th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Proper salute to be fired by war vessels on their arrival at the new German port of Kiao-chou.

No. 2927

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 15th,1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a note received from Baron Heyking,the German Minister at this Court, in which I am advised of the proper salute to be fired by war vessels on their arrival at the new German port of Kiaochou. A copy of this note has also been sent to Commodore George Dewey,Commanding United States Naval Forces on Asiatic Station.

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Baron Heyking to Mr. Denby,May 4th,1898.

Enclosure in No. 2927

Peking, den 4, Mai 1898.

Monsieur le Ministre et cher Collègue,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence que le Gouvernement du territoire allemand à Kiaochou ayant été constitué, le salut militaire au pavillon d'Allemagne devra être donné par les navires de guerre étrangers venant mouiller dans la baye de Kiaochou; ce salut sera rendu par nos batteries. Je me permets d'ajouter que le Gouverneur de Kiaochou, Monsieur le Capitaine de vaisseau Rosendahl, a droit comme titulaire de ce poste pour sa part à un salut de 13 coups de canon.

Je crois devoir recourir à l'entremise bienveillante de Votre Excellence pour La prier de vouloir bien faire part du précedént aux Chefs de l'escadre des Etats Unis en Chine.

Je profite de cette occasion pour réitérer à Votre Excellence les assurances de ma très-haute considération.

HEYKING.

Son Excellence
Monsieur le Colonel Denby,
Envoé Extraordinaire et Ministre
Plenipotentiare des Etats Unis d'Amérique.

Enclosure in No. 2927.

Peking, May 4, 1898.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the German territory at Kiaochou having been organized, the military sadute to the German Flag should be rendered by foreign men-of-war anchoring in the bay of Kiaochou; this salute will be returned by our batteries. I take the liberty of adding that the Governor of Kiaochou, Captain Rosendahl, Sup— Penal Navy, has the right as chief of this post to a salute of thirteen guns.

I take occasion to request the kindly offices of Your Excellency to the end that you may inform the Commanders of Squadrons of the United States in China of the aforegoing.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

HEYKING.

His Excellency

Colonel Denby,

E. E. and M.P. of the United States of America.

His Excellency

Colonel Denby,

E. E. and M.P. of the United States of America.

HEKING.

Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your

Excellency the expression of the consideration of

the Government of the German territory at Kiaochow having been

transferred to Japan as a result of the present war, I have the

honor to inform Your Excellency that the Commander of

the Japanese forces before Tsingtau, Captain Rosendahl, has

by order of the Governor of Kiaochow, been instructed

to arrange for the friendly officers of Your

Excellency to the end that they may inform the Commanders of

German merchantmen in Chinese waters

Enclosure in No. 9595.

Peking, May 4, 1898.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that

No. 2928.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
29 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 15th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

To Chinese Sept. 6.

Subject: The condition of the Legation premises.

(Instruction No. 1557, March 29th, 1898.)

Synopsis: The Minister being owner considers it improper to treat the questions involved. Will write a personal letter.

No. 2928.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 15th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to state that I have read with very great surprise your despatch No.1557, of March 29th, 1898, wherein, in an enclosure addressed to Robert S. Williams, Esq., Executor, the buildings occupied by this Legation are represented to be in bad condition.

In my despatch No.2910, April 18th last, -I informed you that I had bought these premises. My position as owner renders it indecorous and improper that I should officially treat the questions presented. That will be done more suitably by my successor after he shall have arrived and inspected the premises. I have therefore concluded to write to you a personal letter presenting the facts.

It is due to myself to state that I was offered the purchase of these premises some years ago. As long as I was

Minister

C

Minister of the United States I declined to take any steps looking to their purchase, but after my removal, I did not consider it improper to buy them, and did so.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Mr. Conger will print the passport notice, omitting Mr. Denby's comments as marked &c.
JUN 30 1898 Ack -

No. 2929

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. 29JUN1898 DEPT OF STATE

Peking, China, May 15th, 1898.

DIPLOMATIC, JUL 8 1898 BUREAU.

Ack July 12/98

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Russian occupation of Port Arthur and Talien-wan.

(Instruction No.1580, March 31st, 1898.)

Synopsis: Passports to these places must be visaed by the Russian Consuls in China.

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE

No. 2929.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 15th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No.1560, of the 31st, March, 1898, wherein you enclose a note from the Russian Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, touching the cession in usufruct of Port Arthur and Talien-wan by China to Russia.

As a corollary to this note the Russian Consul at Tientsin recently notified the Consular body that all foreigners within their Consular districts desiring to visit either Port Arthur or Talien-wan must not only obtain passports but must have their passports visèed at the Russian Consulate before departing. [Such a notification is antagonistic to the doctrine of free port as generally understood in the East, and enunciates the plain unvarnished fact that Port Arthur and Talien-wan are intregral portions of Russian territory. It remains to be seen what Great Britain will do, if anything, in this contingency. As our country is engaged in a great war I deem it inadvisable to discuss our own prospective action.] D / Omit

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Printed in Advance Sheets, July 18

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 18 1898
BUREAU

No. 2930.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
30 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 17th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: China has declred her neutrality.

Synopsis: War vessels of either belligerent cannot remain in Chinese ports. The Monocacy is the only United States ship affected by the order.

No. 2930.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 17th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a translation of a communication from the Tsungli Yamen relating to the neutrality of China.

It will be noticed that "war vessels of either belligerent cannot remain in Chinese ports." The Monocacy is the only ship which could be effected by this order; but until some question is made as to her departure I shall take no action unless requested to do so by the Admiral. The proclamation cited fixes no time in which vessels are required to leave and is therefore defective.

I have the to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure. The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby, May 8th, 1898.

Enclosure in Despatch No.2980.

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN TO MR. DENBY.

oOo

No.10. Peking, May 9th, 1898.

Your Excellency:-

The Princes and Ministers have had the honor to receive a communication from the Minister of the United States, announcing the fact that hostilities had commenced between the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, and requesting that the neutrality of the Empire of China may be assured in the existing war.

On the 2nd May the Yamên telegraphed the Viceroys, Governors, and Tartar Generals of the various provinces to observe the laws of neutrality. Further, instructions were issued to the high authorities of all the provinces and to the Inspector-General of Customs to issue proclamations for general information. The Yamen duly informed the United States Minister of the action taken by the Chinese Government as above. A decree has now been issued by the Emperor to the following effect:

"As war exists between the United States and Spain it is "right that China should observe the laws of neutrality. Severe "injunctions must therefore be issued that no assistance to "either of the belligerent powers shall be rendered by China. "War vessels of either of the belligerent powers cannot remain "in Chinese ports, thus maintaining the rules of international "law. Orders are therefore issued to take action accordingly."

The Yamen have therefore telegraphed the above decree to the Minister Superintendent of Southern and Northern Trade, and as in duty bound the Princes and Ministers send this communication for the information of the Minister of the United States,

asking

Enclosure in Despatch No.2830.

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN TO MR. DENBY.

No.10.

Peking, May 4th, 1898.

Your Excellency:-

The Princes and Ministers have had the honor to receive a communication from the Minister of the United States, announcing the fact that hostilities had commenced between the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, and requesting that the neutrality of the Empire of China may be assured in the existing war.

On the 2nd May the Yamen telegraphed the Viceroy, Governor and Taotai generals of the various provinces of operations and Taotai Customs Commissioners to the following effect:

"A decree was issued by the Emperor of the 21st day of the 3rd moon and the action taken by the United States Fleet in Manila Bay is already known to all the provinces and to the Customs Commissioners at the open ports. The Minister of the United States has communicated to the Yamen the fact that hostilities have commenced between the two countries, and requested that the neutrality of China be assured in the existing war. Orders are therefore issued to the Viceroy, Governor and Taotai generals of the various provinces of operations and Taotai Customs Commissioners at the open ports to maintain a strict neutrality. Further instructions will be issued hereafter. Let this be obeyed. Respect this."

The Princes and Ministers have the honor to request that the Minister of the United States will be pleased to inform his Government of the above decree, and to assure them that China will maintain a strict neutrality in the present war.

Let a similar communication be addressed to the Ministers of Spain, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Portugal.

Let this be obeyed.

asking him to telegraph to his Government that, as war exists between the United States and Spain, war vessels of either of the belligerent powers cannot anchor in Chinese ports, in due observance of international law.

To His Excellency

Charles Denby,

etc. etc. etc.

making him of telegraph of his Government that as war exists
between the United States and Chinese Empire it is impossible
for them any longer to maintain diplomatic relations.

To His Excellency
Charles Denby,
etc. etc. etc.

to receive a communication from the Minister of the United
States announcing the fact that hostilities had commenced
between the Government of the United States and the Empire of
China and requesting that the Chinese Minister should be
furnished with passports and safe conduct through the lines
of the Chinese troops for himself, suite, family and effects.
The Chinese Minister upon receipt of the note
addressed to him by the Secretary of State of the United
States, immediately asked for his passports and made
application for a safe conduct through the lines of the
Chinese troops for himself, suite, family and effects.

No. 2931

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 1 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
30JUN1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, May 18th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The Revised Yangtze Regulations.

Synopsis: Copy enclosed. The Minister has assented to them being put in force.

No. 2931.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, May 18th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

On the 19th of October,1896, I addressed the Tsungli Yamen in regard to making changes in the Yangtze Regulations. Since that time lengthy correspondence has taken place between the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and other official bodies, and merchants and the Diplomatic Corps and the Tsungli Yamen.

As a result the Yangtze Regulations have been revised. I enclose a translation of the Revision. I have assented to these Regulations subject to revision when necessary in the interest of commerce.

When all the foreign representatives shall have approved these Regulations they will be put in force and the Department will be notified thereof.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Copy of the Revised Yangtze Regulations.

Art

Art

Enclosure in Despatch No 2.931

YANGTSZE REGULATIONS.

Art. 1. The Revised Regulations of Trade on the Yangtsze-Kiang (1862) having been amended and the substance of their provisions having been incorporated in the present Yangtsze Regulations, the said revised Regulations of Trade on the Yangtsze-Kiang are hereby abrogated together with the Port and Customs Regulations thereon dependent.

Art. 2. The merchant vessels of the Treaty Powers are authorized to trade on the Yangtsze-Kiang at the following treaty ports:

Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, and Chungking—

and to land and ship goods in accordance with special regulations at the following non-treaty ports:-

Tatung and Ngan-King in Ngan-hui; Hukow in Kiangsi; Luchikow and Wusueh in Hu-Kwang-

Shipment or discharge of cargo at any other ports on the river is prohibited and any violation of the prohibition will be dealt with in accordance with the treaty provisions applicable to clandestine trade along the coast; but passengers and their baggage may be landed and shipped at any of the regular passenger stations (at present consisting of Kiangyin and Ichang in Liang-Kiang; Hwangtsze Kang and Huang Chow in Hukwang): passengers' baggage must not contain articles subject to duty and the presence of dutiable articles will render the whole liable to confiscation.

Art. 3. Merchants vessels trading on the river are to be divided into three classes.—

1st Class: Sea-going vessels trading for the voyage up river beyond Chinkiang.

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Art. 2. Merchants vessels flying no ftv tvit rte of ete be divi-

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Art. 3. The merchsnt vessels to ftv Tvsty Powers ste subjec-

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2nd Class: Steamers running regularly between any of the river ports or between Shanghai and any river port.

3rd Class: Lorchas, Papichos, junks &c

These three classes of vessels will be dealt with according to treaty and the rules for the ports traded at.

Art. 4. Sea-going vessels:- Sea-going vessels trading no further up river than Chinkiang will be dealt with at Chinkiang in every respect like vessels trading at other coast ports, but sea-going vessels on a voyage further up river than Chinkiang become thereby vessels trading on the river of the First Class set forth in the preceeding article; such merchantmen, whether steamers or sailing vessels, must deposit their registers with the Consul, or, if consularly unrepresented, with the Customs at Shanghai, Woosung, or Chinkiang, where the Customs, on receipt of a Consular application or on deposit of papers, will issue a certificate to the vessel to be called the "Special River Pass," on which shall be entered the vessel's name, flag, registered tonnage, general cargo and armament. The vessel may then proceed up river and at whatever treaty ports she trades must report and clear, load and unload cargo, and pay dues and duties in the same manner as at other treaty ports along the coast. On return to the port that issued it - Chinkiang, Woosung, or Shanghai - the "Special River Pass" is to be surrendered to the Customs on having ascertained that all dues and duties have been paid and all other conditions satisfied will then issue the grand chop to enable the vessel to proceed to sea.

Art. 5. River steamers:- Any steamer intended to trade regularly on the river may deposit her register at the Consulate at Shanghai, or if consularly unrepresented at the

Custom-house

Any Class: Assessments running negligibly between two
and five tons to which Mangang Bros. Ltd. port.

5th Class: Motorcars, Motorcycles, trucks &c
These first class assessments will be dealt with accordingly
as they are received from Customs.

Art. 4. Sea-going vessels:- Sea-going vessels fitting
out with the intention of their carrying passengers
will be assessed as ordinary vessels according to
their tonnage.

Sea-going vessels entering the port of Chinkiang
for the first time from any foreign port will be assessed
as ordinary vessels according to their tonnage.

Art. 5. Vessels entering or leaving the port of Chinkiang
for the purpose of loading or discharging cargo
shall be assessed as ordinary vessels according to
their tonnage.

Art. 6. River assessments:- Any assessment intended
to cover vessels plying on the River Yangtze
and not coming within the jurisdiction of the Commis-
sioner of Customs at Chinkiang, or if coming
within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Customs
at Chinkiang, but not entering the port for the
purpose of loading or discharging cargo.

Art. 7. River assessments:- Any assessment intended to cover vessels plying on the River Yangtze and not coming within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Customs at Chinkiang, but entering the port for the purpose of loading or discharging cargo.

Custom-house, when the Customs on the receipt of a Consular application or on the deposit of the register will issue a certificate on which shall be entered the Vessel's name, flag, registered tonnage and armament to be called the "River Pass" that shall be valid during the current year; such "River Pass" must be renewed every year either at Shanghai, or at Hankow or Ichang in the case of river steamers trading above those places and not returning to Shanghai.

River Pass steamers will report and clear, load and discharge, and pay dues and duties in accordance with the Customs regulations of the port concerned; their tonnage dues are to be paid at the ports which issue or renew the River Pass (Shanghai, Hankow, or Ichang).

Infringement of River Port Regulations will be punished by the infliction of the penalties in force at the other Treaty Ports; for a second offence the River Pass may be cancelled and the steamer refused permission to trade thenceforward above Chinkiang.

Any steamer not provided with a River Pass, if proceeding above Chinkiang will come under the rule affecting sea-going vessels laid down in Art. 4 and will be treated accordingly.

Art. 6. River-Pass Steamers' cargo:- —The former regulations having been abrogated which made it obligatory to deposit Coast-Trade Duties simultaneously with paying Export Duties, River Pass steamers will now pay duties in the same way as vessels at other treaty ports along the coast; that is Export duties at the port of departure before shipment of exports and Import or Coast-Trade Duties at the port of discharge before release of imports; and similarly they will ship, tranship, and discharge

cargo

Customs-House, New York, to the Secretary to whom the Customs
were transferred, by the Act of March 3, 1875, chapter 136,
a certificate on which liens of entered but unliquidated
merchandise may be cancelled, and the assessment thereby
of Duties, Taxes and Charges may be completed, and
thereupon the Collector is required to issue a Permit
to Lighter the merchandise described in such certificate.

Art. 3. Every Permit to Lighter, issued under the foregoing
regulations, must be applied for in writing by the
consignee, owner, importer, or agent, and must specify
the name of the vessel from which the merchandise is to be
lightered, the number of packages, the marks and numbers
thereof, the name of the importer, and the number of the
entry, and must be signed by the party applying for the
same, or by his duly authorized agent.

Art. 4. Every Permit to Lighter shall be presented to the
Inspector assigned to the vessel from which the merchandise
is to be lightered, who shall indorse thereon the number
of packages lightered, and return the Permit to the
Collector, who shall make a record thereof in a book to be
kept for that purpose, and shall then cancel the Permit.

Art. 5. Every Permit to Lighter shall be void unless the
merchandise described therein is lightered within twenty-
four hours from the time of issuing the same, Sundays and
holidays excepted.

Art. 6. Every Permit to Lighter, issued for the purpose of
lightering merchandise for exportation, must be presented
to the Inspector assigned to the vessel from which the
merchandise is to be lightered, before the merchandise is
taken on board, and the Inspector must indorse thereon the
number of packages lightered, and return the Permit to the
Collector, who shall make a record thereof in a book to be
kept for that purpose, and shall then cancel the Permit.

Art. 7. Every Permit to Lighter, issued for the purpose of
lightering merchandise for exportation, must be presented
to the Inspector assigned to the vessel from which the
merchandise is to be lightered, before the merchandise is
taken on board, and the Inspector must indorse thereon the
number of packages lightered, and return the Permit to the
Collector, who shall make a record thereof in a book to be
kept for that purpose, and shall then cancel the Permit.

cargo after report examination and issue of permit in the same way as vessels at treaty ports along the coast.

When tea is landed by a River Pass steamer the consignee instead of paying Coast Trade Duty may deposit a Bond for the amount; on proof of re-shipment within a year the Bond will be cancelled. When re-shipped tea is re-landed at another port - e.g. re-shipped at Hankow and re-landed at Shanghai- a new bond will be required in lieu of Coast Trade Duty to be cancelled on re-shipment; and so on.

Art. 7. Small Craft (Lorchas, Papichos, Junks &c.)

A. Lorchas &c. owned by foreigners if provided with registers and entitled to fly national flags are required to take out a special River Pass either through the Consulate or from the Customs direct at Chinkiang if proceeding further up the river. They will report, work cargo and pay duties like other sea-going Special River Pass vessels.

B. Papichos &c owned by foreigners but not provided with registers or entitled to fly national flags are to take out Customs registers at the port they belong to and report, work cargo and pay duties in the same way as lorchas &c.

C. Chinese junks chartered by foreigners are only available for conveying foreign-owned cargo from treaty ports to treaty ports; they must take out special junk papers at the Customs to be obtained in exchange for Bonds executed at and deposited with the Customs, the conditions of the bond being that the cargoes are bona fide foreign property and will be landed and pay duty at a treaty port and the penalty

that

the right to permit the substitution and issue of a new bond in case of loss, mutilation or destruction of any bond issued hereunder.

(Signed) Clerk (Notarial Impression &c. Seal)

A. Notarial &c. Form of Indorsement to be made on the Bond.

Registered in the Office of the Auditor General of the Province of Alberta and Registered as to Principal only in the name of the Owner as at the date hereof.

Dated at Edmonton this day of 19 .

Auditor General.

B. Form of Indorsement to be made on the Bond when registered as to Principal only.

Registered in the Office of the Auditor General of the Province of Alberta and Registered as to Principal only in the name of the Owner as at the date hereof, after which no transfer hereof can be made except by a Grant from the Owner hereof executed and registered in like manner.

Dated at Edmonton this day of 19 .

Auditor General.

C. Alternate Form to be used where Bond-Coupon Certificate is issued.

Registered in the Office of the Auditor General of the Province of Alberta and Registered as to Principal only in the name of the Owner as at the date hereof, after which no transfer hereof can be made except by a Grant from the Owner hereof executed and registered in like manner.

Dated at Edmonton this day of 19 .

Auditor General.

D. Certificate to be endorsed upon the Bond for Registration of Assignment.

I hereby certify that I have examined the within Bond and the Assignment thereof and find the same to be in proper form and that the Assignee is entitled to be registered as the owner thereof.

Dated at Edmonton this day of 19 .

Auditor General.

E. Certificate to be endorsed upon the Bond for Registration of Transfer.

I hereby certify that I have examined the within Bond and the Transfer thereof and find the same to be in proper form and that the Transferee is entitled to be registered as the owner thereof.

Dated at Edmonton this day of 19 .

Auditor General.

F. Certificate to be endorsed upon the Bond for Registration of Transfer.

I hereby certify that I have examined the within Bond and the Transfer thereof and find the same to be in proper form and that the Transferee is entitled to be registered as the owner thereof.

Dated at Edmonton this day of 19 .

Auditor General.

that if the cargoes fail to be so landed and pay duty no chartered junk will thereafter be cleared for the foreigner in question. Such junks to report, work cargo, and pay duties in the same way as lorchas, papichos.

Art. 8. Cargo Certificates:- Special River Pass Merchantmen, River Pass steamers and lorchas, papichos and junks &c must apply to the Customs at the port of departure for a cargo certificate, (Tsung Tan) which on the vessel's arrival at the port of destination must be handed in to the Customs before permission to discharge can be given. The vessel will be responsible for the duties on all goods entered on the said cargo certificate and not landed on permit at the port of discharge.

Art. 9. Miscellaneous.

Any trading vessel falling in with a revenue cruiser or Customs boat on the Yangtsze-Kiang is to produce her papers for inspection if examination of them is required. Vessels unprovided with proper papers will be dealt with under the treaty articles penalizing clandestine trade along the coast.

The Customs may seal the hatches of any vessel trading on the Yangtsze-Kiang and may place a Customs officer on board to accompany her on the trip whether up stream or down.

Special River Pass vessels of the first class are not required to anchor to exhibit their papers at the intermediate ports passed and not traded at.

Art. 10. Yangtsze Customs and Port Regulations.

The

on vjub yeq bna babnel os ed of lial asogmas ent il jnes
ent tot bstebsls ed ejsalqs lliw xnul bstsrtnsmeteq
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Miscellaneous. .8 .7tA

The adoption and promulgation of new regulations for vessels trading on the Yangtsze having rendered meaningless sundry Customs and Port Regulations which guided procedure under the former system and having necessitated the substitution of fresh regulations and different practice under the system now introduced, the ports concerned (Shanghai, Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Hankow, Shasi, Ichang and Chungking) will proceed forthwith to arrange and publish new rules and regulations and these are on the one hand to facilitate trade and on the other to protect revenue and prevent smuggling.

The above regulations are open to revision when and if necessary.

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Special River Pass vessels of the first class are not required to anchor to exhibit their papers at the intermediate ports passed and not traded at.

Art. 10. Yangtsze Customs and Port Regulations.

JUL 1 1898
BUREAU.

Noted in Library July 6, 1898 M.C.M.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack + file.
JUL 1 1898

No. 2932.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
30 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, May 18th, 1898.

Ackd July 2/98

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The Russo-Chinese Convention.

Synopsis: A translation thereof enclosed.

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Tokiyo, China, May 18th, 1888.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of a

Secretary of State.

Mr. Bayard to the

No. 2932

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, May 18th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose a translation of the recent Russo-Chinese Convention, clipped from the North China News of the 10th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:Translation of the Russo-Chinese Convention, taken from the North China News of the 10th instant

Enclosure in Despatch No. 293

Clipping from the North China Daily News of May 10th, 1898.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

The Russo-Chinese Convention with regard to Liaotung and correlated matters, was signed in Peking on the 27th of March, and a copy of it has been forwarded to the *Jiji Shimpo* by the latter's special correspondent in that city. It runs as follows:—

Li and Chang (here follow their titles and degrees) having been invested with plenipotentiary powers by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, and M. Pauloff, Russian *Chargé d' Affaires* in Peking, having been similarly invested by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, have this day—3rd of the 3rd month of the 24th year Kuanghsu—concluded the following convention with regard to the leasing of Port Arthur and Talien:—

Art. I.—In order to provide for Russia a suitable basis on the northern coast of China, and thereby to render her naval position complete and secure, His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees thereby to lease Port Arthur and Talien together with their adjacent waters to Russia. Provided that the Sovereign rights of the Middle Kingdom shall not be impaired by the transaction.

Art. II.—With regard to the limits of the leased land, steps shall hereafter be taken to determine by survey to what distance the boundary should be carried in a northerly direction from Talien in order to provide for the security of that place. The exact limits and all other details connected with the operation of this Convention shall be determined after consultation between the Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg and the Russian Government. Provided that, within the limits thus determined, Russia shall enjoy the rights and privileges of a lessee.

Art. III.—The period of the lease shall be 25 years from date of signing this Convention. Provided that, at the conclusion of that period, it may be prolonged by mutual agreement between the contracting parties.

Art. IV.—The district, territorial and maritime, described in Art. I, shall serve as a depôt of military and naval supplies to Russia, and the principal officials administering its affairs may be Russians, acting under a chief who shall have general responsibility. Provided, however, that such officials must not bear the title of governor-general or visiting inspector. The troops of the Middle Kingdom shall not be permitted to encamp within the limits of the leased land, but civilian subjects of the Middle Kingdom shall be entitled to reside there provided they do not behave lawlessly. In the event of a breach of the law by a Chinese subject, he shall be handed over to the nearest Chinese local tribunal for judgment and the infliction of penalty. All disputes relating to the administration of justice shall be decided in accordance with the Russo-Chinese [illegible] 10th year of Hi[illegible]

Art. V.—Beyond the northern boundary of the leased land an uninhabited space shall be [illegible] limits to be hereafter determined [illegible] Representative in St [illegible] Russian Government [illegible] All affairs within this [illegible] control of Chi[illegible] troops may not [illegible] consultation wi[illegible]

Art. [illegible] contracting parties agree to regard [illegible] Arthur as a naval station. It shall be used by [illegible] and Chinese ships only, and neither men-of-war nor the merchant men of any other Power shall have access to it. Similarly, in the case of Talien Bay, one part shall serve as a naval station for the war-ships of China and Russia, but the rest shall be a commercial port, open for the ingress and egress of the ships of all nations.

Art. VII.—In view of the importance of Port Arthur and [illegible] Russia undertakes to construct, at her own expense, whatever barracks and forts may be required, and to adopt whatever other means are necessary, for the defence of those places.

Art. VIII.—It shall be permitted to construct a railway, from a point in the part of the Trans-Asian [illegible]oad for the building of which China [illegible] her consent in 1896, to Talien, all the details of construction to be in accordance with the Chinese system of Manchurian lines. Moreover, a branch of the line so constructed may be carried from some place midway between Yingtsze (Newchwang) and the Yalu River to a convenient point on the sea coast. All details relating to the direction of the roads and their building shall be settled by the Chinese Representative in St Petersburg in consultation with the Director of the Trans-Asian Railway. Provided that the Russian Government explicitly engages that there shall be no trespassing upon, or seizure of, Chinese territory in connection with the above railway works.

Art. IX.—This Convention shall become operative from the day of its conclusion, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in St. Petersburg.

The above appears to have been rendered from the Chinese into Japanese, so that our interpretation is only a translation from a translation, and cannot be relied on for accuracy. One very important point, however, appears quite plain, namely, that a portion of Talien Bay is to be converted into a naval station accessible to Chinese and Russian war-ships only. That is a new feature of an open port. Another interesting point is that there is to be a branch of the Liaotung railway, leading from a point mid-way between Newchwang and the mouth of the Yalu to the sea. What sea is intended we cannot yet tell—whether the Gulf of Pechili or the Yellow Sea. If the former Newchwang will probably be the objective point. If the latter, the line will probably traverse Southern Shan[illegible] emerge at Takushan, which [illegible] miles west of the mouth of the [illegible] *Japan Mail*.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
30 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Peking, May 19th, 1898.

Hon. John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

In my official despatch No.2928 of the 15th instant, I informed you that I would present in a personal letter some observations on the condition of the premises which are occupied by this Legation.

I enclose, herewith, a letter addressed to me on this subject by Mr. F. D. Cheshire, to which I can add little. Mr. Cheshire is the interpreter of this Legation and has practically controlled all the contracts made for repairs, and is thoroughly conversant with the condition of the buildings.

In my opinion the annual allowance of $600 gold dollars- which produces nearly $1300 of the currency of China- is amply sufficient to keep these premises in repair.

It would be a serious reproach to me if during nearly thirteen years residence here I had permitted the buildings

to

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

July 1. 1898.

Mr. Branagan:

Please examine. It seems Denby Sr. disagrees in toto with Denby Jr. as to the condition of the premises.

I don't see how, on this conflicting showing, we can do anything until Mr. Conger reports. Perhaps we might telegraph him something. Has he reached Peking yet?

to be uninhabitable. I repudiate such a charge as untrue. It would do no good to spend $2000 on the buildings. It is not enough to build new houses and could only be used for ornament, which is not at all necessary. That the buildings, except the office building, are not modern is true, but they are roomy and comfortable. It is impossible to procure any other residences at Peking, and the rent now paid is small compared with that paid for the few houses which are occupied by foreigners.

I feel some delicacy in presenting this matter before the arrival of my successor, but as the current year expires June 30th something must necessarily be done immediately.

I offer to renew the old lease for four years, or if you do not choose to do so then for a shorter period of time to enable you to make other arrangements.

I also enclose a letter from Mr. H. G. Squires on this subject.

Yours respectfully,

Charles Denby

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 17th, 1898

Dear Colonel Denby.

In compliance with your request, I beg to submit to you my views in regard to the condition of the buildings in this Legation premises.

It is true, that all the buildings, except the new offices and Interpreters house are more than thirty years old. Repairs, however, have been made from time to time as occasion made it necessary, and I think the buildings may now be regarded as in every way habitable and respectable residential places.

The

The walls and tile roofs are intact, but owing to the porosity of the bricks and tiles used in building in Peking, the walls often get damp. This is even the case in new buildings.

During the past 14 years many improvements have been made, particularly in the Ministers house - new doors, windows, floors and ceilings having been put in, and the building is in every way in a better condition than it was when I joined the Legation. Other improvements could be made, but these, I think, should be left to the new Minister. Some new floors and doors are necessary in the First Secretary's house. Other alterations, however,

however, has been made to make the house more comfortable.

As to the so-called Secretary's House, this was originally built as a guest room. It has from time to time been repaired, but as you know, while it is habitable, it is too small for the occupant to keep house in.

I have no reason to complain with the Interpreter's house. The roof has been in very bad condition, but new rafters and tiles are to replace the old ones.

I may say that I do not remember of any very serious leaks in the Legation buildings during the last 13 years,

other

other than in the interpreters house, owing to defective work in the roof.

The servants quarters are in fair condition, - as good as those in most of the other legations.

Our office building is certainly the finest in Peking.

Under to meet some Extraordinary ~~—~~ expenditure necessary to be incurred, my opinion is that the allowance of $600. gold annually, is ample to keep the buildings of this legation premises in a decent state of repair.

Very Respectfully

W. W. Rockhill

To Hon.

Chester Lenly

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Peking, May 19th, 1898.

Dear Colonel Denby:-

In response to your inquiry as to the condition at the quarters which I am occupying as First Secretary of this Legation,- I beg to inform you that they are in a fairly good state of repair and that the expenditure of a few dollars will put them in excellent condition.

The floors in some of the rooms need to be newly laid and the doors, which are the same as were put in when the house was built some thirty years ago, should be replaced by new ones.

All of this can, however, be done and paid for out of the allowance made by the owner of the property for the yearly repairs.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Hon. Charles Denby,

etc. etc. etc.,

Peking.

Headquarters of the United States,

Paris, May 19th, 1919.

Dear Colonel Bentley:

In response to your inquiry as to the quarters which I am occupying as Chief Secretary, I beg to inform you that they are in a very good state of repair and that the acquisition of a few pictures will produce a splendid effect.

The floors in some of the rooms need to be partially laid and the doors, which are in the same position when the rooms were built some thirty years ago, should be replaced by new ones.

All of this can, however, be done and paid for out of the allowance made by the Government for the upkeep of Embassy premises.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Major Clifton Bentley,

etc., etc., etc.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 6 1898
BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack as an interesting account.
JUL 5 1898

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
30 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2933.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 19th, 1898.

Adler
July 7/98

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The reception of Prince Henry of Prussia.

Synopsis: A detailed account of his reception by the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

No. 2933.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 19th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

The advent of Prince Henry of Prussia to Peking has been the occasion of many entertainments by the Legations. On the day of his arrival he received at the German Legation a visit from all the Ministers and their staffs, consisting of the Secretaries and the First Interpreters. Dinners, breakfasts or balls were given to him by the German, English, French, Austrian Belgian and Russian Legations.

His reception by the Chinese authorities was of a distinguished and, in some respects, a novel character.

He was admitted to the Temple of Heaven, which has been closed to foreigners, except in a few instances, and to the Coal Hill, where a foreigner has never been. This is a high hill in Peking near the forbidden city on which the last Ming Emperor committed suicide when the Manchus entered Peking. He visited, also, the other usual places of interest:- The Llama Temple, the Observatory, the Examination Hall, the Temple of Confucius and was everywhere received with honor.

The 16th instant, the Prince and his suite consisting of fourteen persons, and an escort of twenty-four German soldiers went to a temple called Liang Liang which is situate at a short distance from Wan-shu-shau- ten miles from Peking -

where

where the Emperor and Empress Dowager were staying. At the temple the party put on their uniforms and proceeded to the Summer Palace of the Emperor in which premises the Empress Dowager also has quarters. The Prince was assigned a house in which he afterwards received the Emperor. The first call was made on the Empress Dowager. At this call the Prince was attended by Baron von Heyking,and Mr. von der Goltz as Interpreter,Prince Ching,and a Chinese interpreter named Yintcheng were present. It is stated that the interview was pleasant and informal. During the interview the Prince represented that the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps would be much gratified to pay their respects to the Empress and she said that it would afford her pleasure to receive them on some suitable occasion such as her birthday.

The reception of the Prince by the Emperor took place at palace named Julantang in the precincts of the Summer palace. On entering the Prince bowed and the Emperor rose. The Prince was asked to be seated and the interview proceeded. The Emperor arose when the Prince left. There were fifteen foreigners at the audience including the Prince.The conversation was formal. In a short time the Emperor returned the Prince's call at the house which had been assigned to the Prince. He went out of the door to receive the Emperor. The German soldiers were drawn up in line and presented arms,and the Emperor complimented their appearance. The interview was short and pleasant.

Afterwards the party was taken in a steam launch over the lake at Wan -shou-shan,and the various beauties of the place were pointed out to them. Then followed a dinner

served

served in foreign style at the palace of Prince Ching which was near. Sir Robert Hart's foreign band played during the dinner.

The novelty of this audience and reception must be my excuse for describing it in detail. The Empress never received a foreigner before. The Emperor never received one standing,nor returned a visit.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 1 1898
BUREAU
INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
30 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE
2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. by Number and File.
JUL 1 1898

No. 2934

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 21st, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Replies to interrogatories in Treasury Department's Circular of February 8th, 1898.

(Instruction without number dated February 19th, 1898.)

6

No. 2934

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 21st, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

In compliance with your instructions, without number, dated February 19th, last, -I have the honor to inform you that the replies to the interrogatories, which were contained in the Treasury Department's Circular of the 8th of February, 1898, have this day been mailed to the Director of the Mint- direct.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

COPIED FOREIGN RELATIONS

Printed in Advance Sheets July 8

No. 2935.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. 30JUN1898 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC, JUL 8 1898 BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 21st, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

July 12/98

Subject: Passports in part of Manchuria ceded to Russia.

Synopsis: Notice that they must be viseed by Russian Consul.

COPIED, FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No. 2935

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 21st, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the original of a communication from the Russian Charge d'Affaires relating to the requirement that all foreign subjects going to any part of the territory in Manchuria recently ceded to Russia shall bear passports which have been viséed by the Russian Consul. I enclose also a translation of this paper.

I am requested to notify the consuls of the United States of the regulations above set out, but I think it prudent not to send such notification until I shall have received your instructions on the subject. I have accordingly simply acknowledged the receipt of the paper.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Mr. Pavlow to Mr. Denby, May 19th, 1898, with translation.

Enclosure in No. 2435

Pékin le 7/19 Mai 1898.

Monsieur le Ministre et cher Collègue

Me conformant aux instructions que je viens de recevoir du Ministère Imperial des Affaires Etrangéres, j'ai l'honneur de Vous faire part que dorénavant tous les sujets étrangers se rendant à Port Arthur et à Talienvan ou à un autre point du territoire qui a été cédé en usufruit au Gouvernement Impérial par le Gouvernement Chinois devront être munis passeports delivris par leurs autorites compitantes respectives et dument visés dans un des Consulats Impériaus de Russie.

En portant à la connaissance de Votre Excellence ce qui précide et en espérant que Vous trouveres utile de donner aux Consulats relevant de la Legation des Etats Unis a Pékin des instructions relatives au sujet susmentionné, je saisis la presente occasion pour Vous renouveler, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma haute considération.

(Signed) A. Pavlow.

à Son Excellence

Monsieur Denby

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiare

des Etats Unis d'Amerique á Pekin

etc. etc. etc.

Enclosure in No. 55 [illegible]

Pekin le 27 Mai 1888.

Monsieur le Ministre et cher Collègue

Au contentement aue les instructions que le vient de recevoir du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Etrangères, l'Ambassadeur de Russie part pour retourner sous les ordres de Votre Excellence et me charge de vous faire part de son départ pour Tientsin où il doit s'embarquer à bord d'un steamer allant à Nagasaki où il doit prendre passage à bord d'un autre steamer impérial qui le conduira directement à Odessa.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur a exprimé le désir que je vous fasse connaître ses sentiments respectifs et amicaux avant de me quitter. Je me fais un devoir de me conformer à ses désirs.

Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma haute considération.

(Signed) A. Pavlow.

A Son Excellence

Monsieur Denby

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire

des Etats Unis d'Amerique à Pekin

etc. etc. etc.

Translation of the foregoing.

Peking, May 19th, 1898.

Monsieur le Ministre and dear Colleague:

In conformity with the instructions I have just received from the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to inform you that all foreign subjects going to Port Arthur and Talien-wan or to any other point in the territory which has been ceded in usufruct to the Imperial Government by the Chinese Government, must be provided with passports from their respective governments duly viséed in a Russian Consulate.

While so informing Your Excellency and hoping that you will find it useful to give to your consuls instructions relative to the subject mentioned, I seize the occasion to renew to you, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) A . Pavlow.

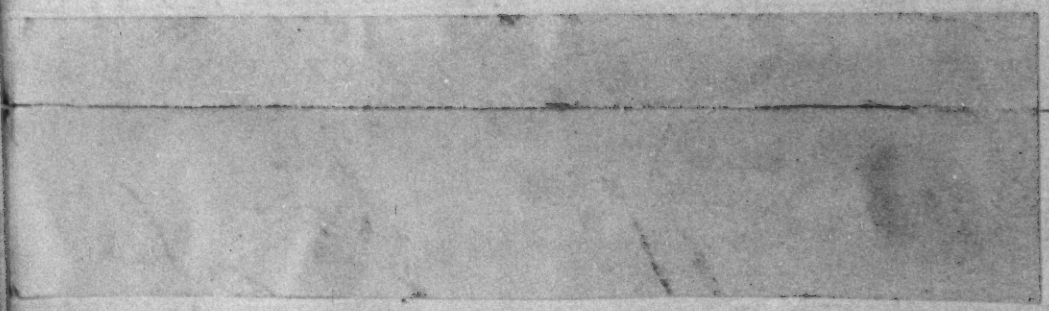
To

His Excellency

Mr. Denby,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.



DIPLOMATIC,

JUL 22 1898

BUREAU.

No. 2936.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
21 JUL 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 27th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Plans of Kiao-chow Bay and Port Arthur.

Synopsis. Plans transmitted to the Department.

Acknd
Send copy herewith
Original plans
To Navy Dept
July 23/98

Duplicate blue
Prints of plans
made and filed
herewith.
D.-T.
7/23/98

No. 2936.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, May 27th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the use of the Navy Department plans of Kiao-chow Bay and Port Arthur which have been furnished me by Mr. F. Seeberg of the Customs Department, Tientsin.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

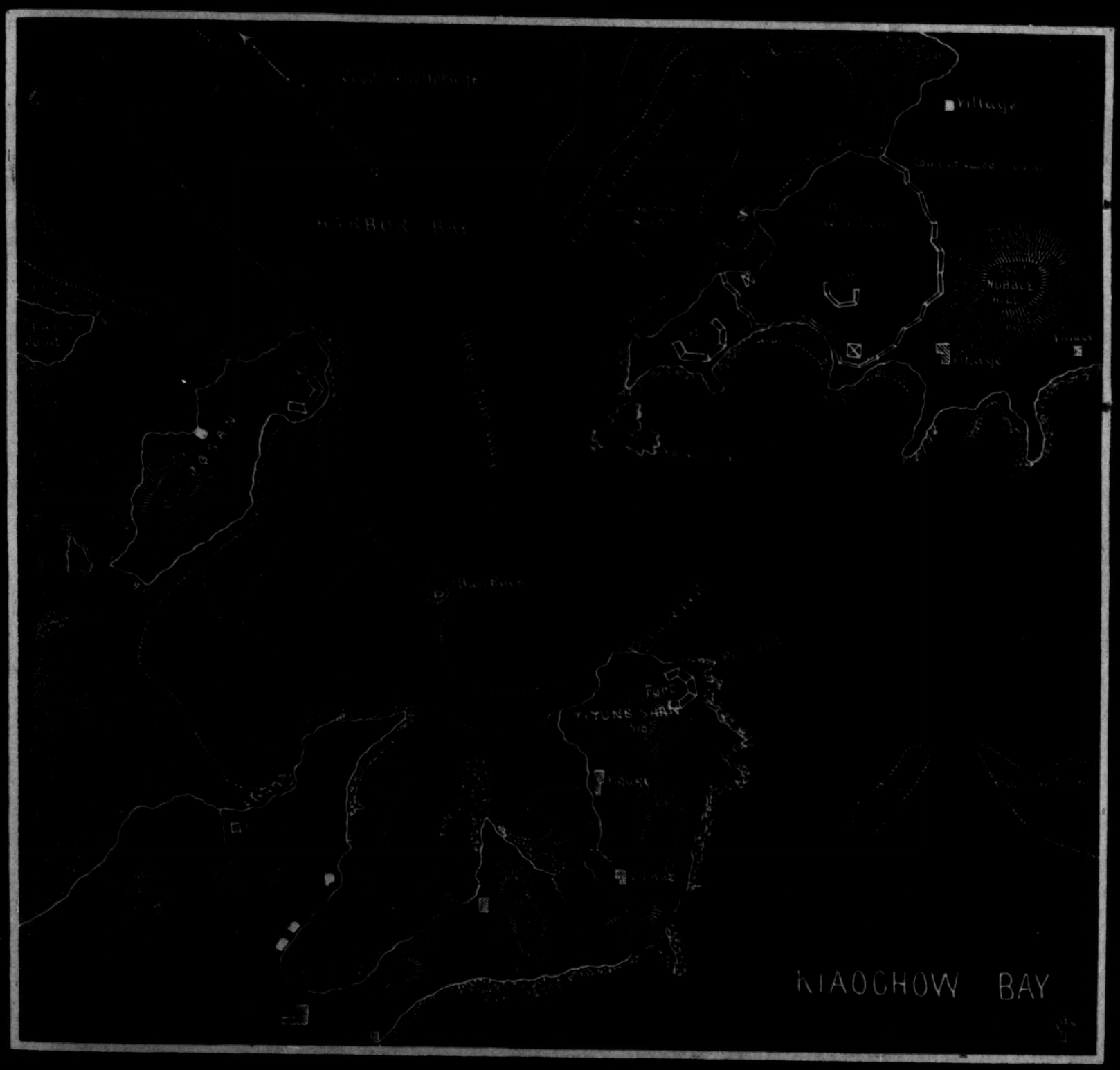
Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

One map as above.

PORT ARTHUR
PORT ARTHUR
EAST HARBOR
FRESH WATER LANE
WEST HARBOR
ENTRANCE TO HARBOR
BATTERY


Village
NUNGLI HILL
KIAOCHOW BAY

File under U.S. Legation to China

Occidental Hotel

Wm B. HOOPER LESSEE.

San Francisco, Cal.

May 28th 1898.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. 3 JUN 1898 DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED JUN 3 1898 ACCOUNTS, DEP. OF STATE.

Sir.

I have this day drawn a draft at one hundred & twenty-eight and 50 cts (128.50) dollars gold, the same being to cover my salary as during instructive period from May 2nd to May 27 inclusive as per instructions sent me by the Department. I trust the draft is correct in form and amount. I enclose statement of the account.

Respectfully

William E. Bainbridge

Second Secretary of Legation.

Peking.

T.M.

Hon. William R. Day

Secretary of State,

Washington,

D.C.

Filed under U.S. Legation in China

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 4 1898
COURIER

San Francisco Cal
May 28th 1898

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
3 JUN 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

The Hon. Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I am just sailing on the S.S. Doric for my post at Peking, and have the honor to be Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

E.H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 14 1898
BUREAU OF
REC'D. D.
12 JUL 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack & file. Publicity
had already been given
to the requirement.
JUL 13 1898

No. 2937

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 1st, 1898.

Received July 16/98

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Viséing of passports.

Synopsis: Russia reiterates her demand that passports of persons going to Port Arthur etc. shall be viséed by Russian Consul.

F

[illegible] Express Company.

[illegible] June 1st, 1900.

[illegible] and Germany.

[illegible] account.

Shanghai.

[illegible] to hand Voucher No. [illegible] to cover [illegible]

Dear Sirs:

Shanghai: [illegible]

In reply to your [illegible]

to enclose to your order a draft on Berlin for Mark 1.90,

being the amount of your account less certain items of Marks

Enclosed: Airedale on baggage:

20.90, 15.00, 2.00, 103.00, [illegible] 8.00, which I would like

some explanation. The rate of insurance is not low and I do

not think I should be called upon to pay any expenses in

connection therewith but that the rate should include all

risks of every description. I thank you for your

kindness in calling the attention of the Company to the

error in their freight account. The arrangement was that

should be credited with my allowance [illegible]

Very truly yours,

[illegible] Agent.

PROVISION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 1615

No. 2937

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 1st, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a communication received from the Russian Charge at Peking relating to the viseing of passports of foreigners going into the recently ceded Russian territory. I also enclose a translation thereof It was reported here that Russia would recede from the demand that such passports should be visèd but this communication simply reiterates the necessity of having passports visèd, and seems to require that such passports shall be viseed by Russian Consuls in China. [Omit I shall issue no instructions to the Consuls until I receive your instructions.]

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Mr. A.Pavlow to Mr. Denby May 31st, 1898, together with translation.

Enclosure in despatch No. 2937

Pékin, le 31/19 Mai 1898.

Monsieur le Ministre et cher Collégue,

Pour compléter ma note du 7/19 courant, j'ai l'honneur de faire part à Votre Excellence que d'après les dernières instructions qui m'ont été données par le Ministère Impérial, le visa dans les Consulats de Russie des passeports nationaux délivres à des étrangers se rendant à Port Arthur et à Talienvan on sur un autre point du territoire cédé en usufruit au Gouvernement Russe par le Gouvernement Chinois, sera entièrement facultatif, mais il est entendu que les Consulats Impériaux de Russie en Chine auront à viser, suivant les instructions reques les passeports nationaux des étrangers se rendant sur le territoire susmentionné qui les leur présenteront à cette fin.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma haute considération.

A. Pavlow.

à Son Excellence

Monsieur Denby,

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiare

des Etats Unis d'Amerique,

à Pékin.

Translation of foregoing.

Peking, 31 / 19 May 1898.

Monsieur le Ministre et Cher Colleague:

In order to complete my note of the 7/19 instant I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that according to the last instructions which have been given to me by the Imperial Ministry the visee in the Russian Consulates of national passports delivered to strangers who are going to Port Arthur and to Talienwan or to any other point in the territory which has been ceded in usufruct to the Russian Government by the Chinese Government will be entirely effective, but it is understood that the Imperial Consulates of Russia in China will have to visee, according to the instructions received, the national passports of strangers going upon the above mentioned territory, who will present them to that end.

Accept, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A. Pavlow.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 13 1898
BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack.
For. Rels. 1898.
JUL 13 1898

No. 2938.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
12 JUL 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 1st, 1898.

Acknd July 14/98 C.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The death of Prince Kung.

Synopsis: Decree of Emperor and Empress Dowager enclosed.

Some remarks on the career of Prince Kung.

No. 2938

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 1st, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Prince Kung departed this life the 30th ultimo.

The enclosed decree was issued by the Emperor on the occasion of his death.

In 1860 Tung-Chi, at the age of five years, succeeded Hein-fung. The Government then came under the control of the two Empress-Regents and Prince Kung.

October 24th, 1860, Prince Kung signed the treaty with Lord Elgin.

From that date until 1884 Prince Kung was at the head of the Government. He then retired by the orders of the Empress Regent. In 1894, during the Japanese war, he returned to the Foreign Office as its head.

The Treaties of 1858, which were ratified in 1860 at Peking, completely changed the relations of China to the outer world. The Tsungli Yamen was a new creation and, as its chief, delicate and important duties devolved on Prince Kung.

The encomiums of the Emperor are well deserved. Prince Kung was a strong, prudent, able man. He conducted during the experimental period from 1860 to 1884 the foreign affairs of

China

No. 3332

DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Portland, Oregon, June 1st, 1888.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Prince Albert Hotaling

died at the Cook Hotel.

The enclosed papers are handed by the Governor or the Co-

roner of this County.

In case of his death, he requested that his remains be sent to

Helen-Land. The Government also took charge of the contents of the

two Portmonnaies and Prince Albert.

Coroner Eaton, Police Judge Deady and Governor Pitt-

man Esqrs.

From that date until 1888 Prince Albert was in the best of

the Government. He did not interfere by the orders of the superin-

tendent. At 1888, during the absence of the Governor,

Agent, complained that the information of Crime of the outra-

geous. The General Council was a true statement and,

declared him ineligible to hold any office in the Reservation.

In March 1889, Prince Albert was re-elected Governor

and Governor Pitt-man was re-elected Governor of the Reservation

for the ensuing year.

China with great prudence, care and conciliation.

He was the last of the brothers of Hein-fung. His only living son was adopted by one of his brothers. The honors and titles of Prince Kung will descend to his grandson. I also enclose a translation of a decree issued by the Empress Dowager.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosures.

1. A translation of the Emperor's Decree.

2. A translation of the Decree of the Empress Dowager.

Enclosure 1 in despatch No.2938.

A Decree issued by the Empress Dowager - May 30, 1898.

Prince Kung, I hsin, was a sincere and virtuous man, and for a long time past has assisted Us in the management of secret affairs of State.

In the commencement of the reign of the Emperor Tung Chih when the Eastern Empress Dowager and Ourselves administered the Government, disorder prevailed in the Eastern and Southern part of China. Many difficult governmental questions presented themselves, but Prince Kung in the assistance he rendered the Government at the time adopted the proper course and the rebellion was subdued and order restored.

As a reward for the able services he rendered to the Government at the time, We conferred upon him the Princes rank hereditary forever.

For over thirty years he reverently attended to the duties of his office, exercising all his energies in a loyal and trustworthy manner.

He retired into private life for a time to look after his health, but was again called into the public service and he labored day and night earnstly in the discharge of important and difficult questions. Towards the end of the 2d moon (March) he was again troubled with his old complaint. In company with the Emperor We went to see him on several occasions. We had hoped by proper care that he would fully recover his health.

But to Our surprise, however, he passed away on the

30th

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and Southern part of China. Many difficult Governmental

dresses presented themselves, but Prince Kung in the

assistance he rendered Government at the time adopted the

30th instant.

His services to the State were most meritorous and the loss of such a valuable aid in the Councils of the Empire has shocked and grieved Us beyond measure.

We therefore bestow on him the posthumous title of "loyal" (chung). Sacrifices are to be made at the "Hsien-liang-ssu". Let additional soldiers be appointed to guard the Prince's mausoleum and sacrifices are to be offered there at the 4 seasons.

The officials are to have the management of the matter. The grandson, PU Wei, is to-day to inherit the title of Prince. We do this to show Our respect for Our Imperial clansman and the feelings of grief We cherish for the loss of so worthy a minister.

30th instant.

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Enclosure 2 in despatch No.2938.

DEGREE issued by the Emperor.

---oOo---

Our uncle, Prince Kung, was naturally a clever man, endowed with natural quickness of intellect,-loyal and upright. In his youth he enjoyed the favor of the Emperor Taokuang, who loved him, and made him a Prince of the 1st order. By the Emperor Hsien Feng he was made a member of the Council of State. In the beginning of Tung Chih the Empresses Dowager selected him as Prince Regent and conferred upon him the Princes rank hereditary forever, and a patent of Prince of the Third Order for his son; also granted him double salary.

In the settlement of important affairs of state, he has shown great decision in his opinions and clearness in uttering them,-always in harmony with our views.

He retired for some years to look after his health, but was again called into the public service and discharged the important duties entrusted to him in a most thorough manner, labouring both night and day to attain the ultimate purpose. Towards the end of the 2d moon (March) he was troubled with repeated attacks of asthma. Nothwithstanding being sick, he continued to perform his official duties. After our repeated remonstrances with him, he finally consented to request leave, in order to look after his health. In the early part of May, his malady became worse and in accordance with thw wish of the Empress Dowager, we both went, three times to see him. Though he could scarcely

breathe,

Enclosure 5 in despatch No.5888.

DECREE issued by the Emperor.

---ooo---

"Our uncle, Prince Knud, was naturally a clever man, endowed with natural quickness of intellect,-level and important qualities entrusted to him it was of chronology the importance of his office and the public service has discharged but saw signs called into the public service and discharged his duties with regard to the Emperor, Nicholas II, who loved him, and made him a Prince of the last Tsardom, who loved him, and made him a Prince of the last Emperor. By the Emperor Nicholas II he was made a member of the Council of State. In the beginning of June 1917 the Emperor bowed with natural dignity a clever man, upon him the Prince rank hereditary forever, and a patent of Prince of the United Crown for his son; also granted him accordance with the wish of the Empress Dowager, we both knew, three times to see him. Though he could scarcely

present.

breathe, still his mind was on affairs of State. We had hoped that medical treatment would be availing, and that he would gradually become stronger, but to our surprise he passed away on the 30th instant.

The deceased is an elder blood relation of Ours. He attained great age and possessed lofty virtues. His meritorious services to the State have been most most numerous and exalted, and on hearing of the Prince's death we were shocked and grieved beyond measure.

We then sent a "T'o-lo-ching-pei"(a sacred ornamental pall to cover his body) and went ourselves to pour libations. We command that there shall be no Court for the period of 5 days and we shall wear half mourning for 15 days.

Let the Comptroller of the Household Chi Hsiu, attend to the funeral arrangements - the whole of which are to be carried out by the officials.

Let the proper yamen look into the statutes and report to Us what other observances should be carried out.

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RECEIVED
JUL 21 1898
BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE

Rec'd July 23.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 22 1898
BUREAU.

No. 2939

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, June 6th, 1898.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
21 JUL 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Subject: The visé-ing of passports for Russian territory in China.

Synopsis: Such passports are not required to be viséed by Russian Consuls.

No. 2939

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, June 6th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

In my despatch No.2937 of the first instant I sent a translation of a recent circular issued by the Russian Legation relating to the visé-ing of passports of persons going to the territory ceded by China to Russia.

I stated in this despatch that the circular "seems to "require that such passports shall be viséed by Russian "Consuls in China."

I have now the honor to inform you that my construction was erroneous. It is understood here that it is not compulsory that such passports be viséed. Passports are obligatory, visés are optional.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 2940

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 21 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
21 JUL 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 6th, 1898.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledgment of Department's Instructions number-1558 to 1568 inclusive, and certain unnumbered instructions.

(Despatch No. 2922, dated April 28th, 1898.)

No.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 4th, 1858.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Department of State at Washington a full power and instructions to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and China, and that I am now on my way to the mouth of the Peiho for the purpose of proceeding to the capital of the Empire.

Supplies: Authenticated copy of Department's instructions.

Secretary of State.

To Excellency Kuei Liang,

Imperial Commissioner,

Tientsin.

No. 2940.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 6th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 2922, dated April 28th, 1898,- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Instructions numbered from 1553 to 1568 inclusive, and three without number dated March 26th, April 18th and April 21st, 1898, respectively; and a confidential Circular dated April 15th, 1898.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Secretary of State.
JUL 26 1898

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Copy to Navy for information -
& so ack.
JUL 21 1898

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 27 1898
BUREAU.

No. 2941.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
21 JUL 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERCA,

Peking, China, June 10th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Ackd to Navy July 27

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATONS.

Subject:-

Great Britain acquires Mirs Bay, Deep Bay and adjacent islands.

Synopsis: Convention to that effect signed the 9th instant to take effect the first proximo.

No. 2941.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, June 10th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that the Convention leasing to Great Britain Mirs Bay, Deep Bay and the adjacent islands near Hongkong was signed yesterday by the Chinese Government. It will take effect from and after the first July next.

In view of recent events in the East, especially the seizure by the United States fleet of the Philippine Islands, it becomes important to note the taking into possession of Chinese territory by the European powers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 21 1898
BUREAU.

No. 2942.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
21 JUL 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 10th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledgment of Department's Instructions numbered from 1569 to 1575 inclusive, and certain Instructions without number.

(Despatch No. 2940, dated June 6th, 1898.)

No. 2942.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 10th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No.2940, dated June 8th, 1898,- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Instruction numbered 1569 to 1575 inclusive, and three unnumbered dated April 25th, April 25th, and April 28th; also a Circular dated April 28th, 1898,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 21 1898
BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ask. by Number and File.
JUL 21 1898

No. 2943.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
21JUL1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 10th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Review of British correspondence respecting the affairs in China.

Synopsis: The British policy is condemned. The article is approved by Englishmen and Americans in the Far East

No. 2943.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 10th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the North China News of the 4th instant reviewing the policy of the British Government in China relating to the seizure by Germany of Kaiochou and by Russia of a portion of Manchuria.

This policy is condemned in scathing terms. The article reflects the nearly unanimous view of Englishmen and Americans in the "Far East".

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Clipping from the North China News of June 4th, 1898

Enclosure in Despatch No. 2943.

---------O---------

Clipping from the North China News of June 4th, 1898.

---------O---------

The
[illegible]-China Daily News.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, 4th JUNE, 1898.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE AFFAIRS OF CHINA.

THE above is the title of the Blue Book recently published by command of Her Majesty. Whatever issues from the Foreign Office is interesting to Britishers, and especially is the book before us to those of her Majesty's subjects who reside, or who are interested in affairs in China. The position of the *N.-C. Daily News* on the policy of the British Foreign Office in China is too well-known to its readers to make necessary any reminder at this late day, but no one will read with deeper regret the correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Sir Claude Macdonald than we have done. In more than one issue of this paper we have directed attention to the retreating policy of Lord Salisbury before that of aggressive Russia, and having British prestige and British interest nearest our heart we did not hesitate to condemn a policy which reflected upon the one and jeopardised the other; and no one, therefore, could have read the correspondence with a more earnest desire to find some substantial reason to change our opinion. But we most sincerely regret to write, that we put the correspondence aside, after a careful perusal, with a most decided conviction that Lord Salisbury has been checkmated by the diplomacy of Continental Europe, allowed himself to be misled by superficial promises and completely foiled and duped by Russia. In the outset we wish to state that Sir Claude Macdonald is in no sense responsible for the condition of British influence in China. The correspondence proves that Sir Claude was fully alive to passing events and kept his Chief well informed, but it appears that no information, no hint, communicated to Lord Salisbury could remove the scales from his eyes. He was blind from the beginning and remained blind to the end, and common sense is fatigued in the effort to find some extenuating circumstance for the total eclipse in which he has moved and had his being, while Russia and Germany were marching upon China with banners flying and music playing. The correspondence opens with the information with reference to the seizure of Kiaochou Bay, the causes and circumstances of which are familiar to our readers. There is nothing to add in this connection, except what is confirmatory of the previous general belief that the killing of the two German missionaries merely hastened the execution of a plan already determined upon by Germany. There was no diplomatic [illegible] on the part of Germany, and if her action did violate international law, the violation was open and Germany assumed the full responsibility. There was no attempt ourselves." When it became known that the British Government was negotiating with China relative to the loan, and when China had informed Lord Salisbury through the Chinese Minister at London that "the terms on which the English loan is offered are preferable to those proposed by Russia," the Russian Representative, in the name of his Government, files a protest in the Yamên that China shall not accept a loan from the British Government, and Sir Claude telegraphed, on the 25th of January, 1898, the protest to Lord Salisbury in these words: "The Tsungli Yamên informed me at an interview yesterday afternoon, at which both Princes were present, that the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* had, in the name of his government, protested against loan in strongest manner, on the ground that it would destroy the balance of influence in China." It would have been more in accordance with the truth and the aim of Russia for her Representative to have alleged that it might destroy the monopoly of Russia's influence in China; and thus it was that the loan was defeated. In the broad daylight, Russia says that she will be supreme in all the Chinese Provinces contiguous to Russian territory; that China is a sovereign state and has the right to make Russia any concessions she deemed proper, and no outside nation has the authority to interpose objections, but when an outside nation, having the largest interest in China, proposes to loan China the money to pay her debts, Russia files a protest, and proposes to loan China the money herself, and Lord Salisbury accepts the absurd argument of Russia as conclusive; and gives way again. But the most decided back down is in the Port Arthur case. When Russia no longer concealed her design against Port Arthur, and the British Foreign Office was in possession of the facts, Lord Salisbury, 28th March, 1898, wrote to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg and instructed him to lay before the Russian Government the contention of the British Government as follows: "The Russian Government have exacted from the Yamên not merely railway concessions through Manchuria and the lease of a commercial harbour at Talienwan; they have required also that the control of Port Arthur should be ceded to them for a like term of years under similar conditions. Now, Port Arthur is not a commercial harbour. It is doubtful whether it could be converted into one. It is certain that even if such a project were possible it could

Enclosure in Despatch No. 2943.

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Clipping from the North China News of June 4th, 1898.

---------O---------

The China Daily News.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, 4th JUNE, 1898.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE AFFAIRS OF CHINA.

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In more than one issue of this paper we have directed attention to the retreating policy of Lord Salisbury before that of aggressive Russia, and having British prestige and British interest nearest our heart we did not hesitate to condemn a policy which reflected upon the one and jeopardised the other; and no one, therefore, could have read the correspondence with a more earnest desire to find some substantial reason to change our opinion. But we most sincerely regret to write, that we put the correspondence aside, after a careful perusal, with a most decided conviction that Lord Salisbury has been checkmated by the diplomacy of Continental Europe, allowed himself to be misled by superficial promises and completely foiled and duped by Russia. In the outset we wish to state that Sir Claude Macdonald is in no sense responsible for the condition of British influence in China. 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There was no diplomatic [illegible] on the part of Germany, and if her action did violate international law, the violation was open and Germany assumed the full responsibility. There was no attempt to deceive any one, and the way in which Baron Heyking pulled off his kid gloves and took hold of the Tsungli Yamên is refreshing beside the halting ourselves." When it became known that the British Government was negotiating with China relative to the loan, and when China had informed Lord Salisbury through the Chinese Minister at London that "the terms on which the English loan is offered are preferable to those proposed by Russia," the Russian Representative, in the name of his Government, files a protest in the Yamên that China shall not accept a loan from the British Government, and Sir Claude telegraphed, on the 25th of January, 1898, the protest to Lord Salisbury in these words: "The Tsungli Yamên informed me at an interview yesterday afternoon, at which both Ministers were present, that the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* had, in the name of his government, protested against loan in strongest manner, on the ground that it would destroy the balance of influence in China." It would have been more in accordance with the truth and the aim of Russia for her Representative to have alleged that it might destroy the monopoly of Russia's influence in China; and thus it was that the loan was defeated. In the broad daylight, Russia says that she will be supreme in all the Chinese Provinces contiguous to Russian territory; that China is a sovereign state and has the right to make Russia any concessions she deemed proper, and no outside nation has the authority to interpose objections, but when an outside nation, having the largest interest in China, proposes to loan China the money to pay her debts, Russia files a protest, and proposes to loan China the money herself, and Lord Salisbury accepts the absurd argument of Russia as conclusive; and gives way again. But the most decided back down is in the Port Arthur case. When Russia no longer concealed her design against Port Arthur, and the British Foreign Office was in possession of the facts, Lord Salisbury, 28th March, 1898, wrote to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg and instructed him to lay before the Russian Government the contention of the British Government as follows: "The Russian Government have exacted from the Yamên not merely railway concessions through Manchuria and the lease of a commercial harbour at Talienwan; they have required also that the control of Port Arthur should be ceded to them for a like term of years under similar conditions. Now, Port Arthur is not a commercial harbour. It is doubtful whether it could be converted into one. It is certain that even if such a project were possible, it could never be worth while for the owners or lessees of Talienwan to embark upon it. But though not a commercial harbour, Port Arthur supplies a naval

which Baron Heyking pulled on his kid gloves and took hold of the Tsungli Yamên is refreshing beside the halting manner in which the insolence of the Chinese Foreign Office had previously been approached by the representatives of Great Powers at Peking. There is one feature of this Kiaochou correspondence in which amusement and infamy are equally mingled, but which will not be surprising to those acquainted with Chinese character. The servile attitude of the Tsungli Yamên before the demand of Germany, when Germany would not modify her demand, is in amusing contrast to the bold front that the Yamên would not treat with Germany until Germany withdrew her marines from the soil of China, and yet the infamy is apparent when the Yamên is ready to cede a part of the soil of China if Germany would withdraw the demand for the degradation of the Chinese officials in the province where the two missionaries were killed. But the Yamên is not the only Foreign Office that weakened before the policy of Germany at Kiaochou. In a telegraphic message Lord Salisbury positively instructed Sir Claude Macdonald to maintain that any exclusive concession to Germany in the Province of Shantung would be opposed by H.M.'s Government, and Sir Claude makes known to the Yamên the position of Lord Salisbury, and in a dispatch, December 15th, 1897, informs Lord Salisbury in these words: "With regard to Shantung, the Yamên were anxious to know the exact effect of your Lordship's intimation * * * * * I told them that they had plainly before them your Lordship's intimation, and must give it full weight." Sir Claude could not do more, and was compelled by the weakness of his Chief to write him, January 13th, 1898, "that the German Government has obtained ample reparation for the massacre of the two missionaries in Shantung, and has also obtained a ninety-nine years' lease, with transfer of sovereign rights over certain territory in the province of Shantung in the vicinity, and including the greater part of the harbour of Kiaochou." Thus it is that Lord Salisbury begins, that no exclusive concessions will be allowed at Kiaochou or in the Province of Shantung and so publishes it to the world, and ends by submitting to the exercise of sovereign rights over the Bay and Province by Germany. When Lord Salisbury retreats so ingloriously in the very beginning of the diplomatic battle there need be no astonishment at his subsequent flights. But diplomacy is not always bold, and the effort of Russia to replace Mr. Kinder, and the cause assigned, while lowering the tone of her diplomacy, was at least sufficient to put on guard any Foreign Minister, save Lord Salisbury, as to Russia's true aims in China. It is known that Mr. Kinder has been in the service of China for more than seventeen years; that his services have been invaluable and that he has been loyal to the best interests of China, but because Mr. Kinder is not a Russian and was engaged in engineering and building a railroad to be extended through the northeastern parts of China contiguous to Russia, the influence of the Russian Representative at Peking was zealously exerted to have him replaced by a Russian engineer. In a dispatch from Sir Claude to Lord Salisbury, October 19th, 1897, this language is used: "M. Pavloff said that there was no wish to get rid of Mr. Kinder because he was an Englishman, but because he

lessees of Talienwan to embark upon it. But though not a commercial harbour, Port Arthur supplies a naval base, limited indeed in extent, but possessing great natural and artificial strength. And this, taken in consideration with its strategical position, gives it an importance in the Gulf of Pechili and therefore at Peking, upon which, in their representations to Japan at the close of the war with China, the Russian Government laid the greatest emphasis. It is from this last point of view that the occupation of Port Arthur chiefly concerns Her Majesty's Government. . . . It is because the possession, even temporarily, of this particular position, is likely to have political consequences at Peking of great international importance, and because the acquisition of a Chinese harbour notoriously useless for commerical purposes by a foreign Power will be universally interpreted in the Far East as indicating that the partitioning of China has begun." There can be no doubt, from the above extract, that Lord Salisbury at one time clearly comprehended the situation, and what was essential to the commercial interests of the world, but it is equally clear that he failed to meet it, though having at his command the force adequate to have repelled the aggressions of Russia. All know now that Russia is in complete possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan, and that Lord Salisbury in leasing Weihaiwei, only approves an act of Russia, which he, before the act, so strongly opposed. It is useless to attempt to defend what cannot be defended. The loyalty of a British subject is best shown when he speaks out against a policy which brings discredit upon British diplomacy, and places in jeopardy the commercial interest of the British Empire—the basis of British wealth, the defence and promotion of which is essential to the comfort of British homes.

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Enclosure in Despatch No. 2943.

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Clipping from the North China News of June 4th, 1898.

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subsequent flights. But Diplomacy is not always bold, and the effort of Russia to replace Mr. Kinder, and the cause assigned, while lowering the tone of her diplomacy, was at least sufficient to put on guard any Foreign Minister, save Lord Salisbury, as to Russia's true aims in China. It is known that Mr. Kinder has been in the service of China for more than seventeen years; that his services have been invaluable and that he has been loyal to the best interests of China, but because Mr. Kinder is not a Russian and was engaged in engineering and building a railroad to be extended through the northeastern parts of China contiguous to Russia, the influence of the Russian Representative at Peking was zealously exerted to have him replaced by a Russian engineer. In a dispatch from Sir Claude to Lord Salisbury, October 19th, 1897, this language is used: "M. Pavloff said that there was no wish to get rid of Mr. Kinder because he was an Englishman, but because he was not a Russian, for he must tell me frankly that the Russian government intended that the provinces of China bordering on the Russian frontiers must not come under the influence of any nation except Russia." In the above few lines the policy of Russia, with regard to China, was distinctly declared in the Capital of China by the Russian Representative to the British Representative and by the latter to Lord Salisbury. Mr. Kinder was retained mostly through the exertions of Sir Claude, but the danger signal was no less clearly placed before Lord Salisbury, and when Russia moved towards Port Arthur, Lord Salisbury had had ample warning of her ulterior aim; the assurances made to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and since disclaimed as not being meant in the nature of assurances now appearing as a feeler to the solidifying of Russia's advance. But if stronger proof was needed to arouse Lord Salisbury to a reasonable appreciation of the situation, the intention to destroy British influence in China, it was in the matter of the loan which the British Government was not adverse to making China. Under date of the 28th of December, 1897, Lord Salisbury telegraphs Sir Claude as follows: "We are considering how far it is possible for Her Majesty's Government to help in respect to the Chinese loan. Meanwhile please advise what you think we might fairly ask for, if we could offer entire or partial guarantee, or advance the money

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 21 1898
BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 21 1898

No. 2944.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
21 JUL 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, June 10th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Notification to China of the adhesion of the Orange Free State to the Universal Postal Convention.

Synopsis: Acknowledgment thereof by China.

No. 2944.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, June 10th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose a translation of a communication from the Tsungli Yamen, acknowledging my notification of the adhesion of the Orange Free State to the Universal Postal Convention.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby,

No.16. June 9th, 1898.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 2944.

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN TO MR. DENBY.

No.16. Peking, June 9th, 1898.

Your Excellency:

On the 3rd instant, the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive a communication from the Minister of the United States, stating that he had been instructed by his Government to notify the Yamen that the Government of the United States had received through Dr.Hendrick Peiter Nicolaas Muller, Consul General of the Orange Free State, at the Hague, the declaration of the adhesion of the Orange Free State to the Universal Postal Convention etc. etc.

The Prince and Ministers, in reply, beg to state that they have duly perused and taken note of the communication of the Minister of the United States and have transmitted same for the information of the Inspector General of the Customs, who is Director General of the Imperial Postal Service.

As in duty bound the Prince and Ministers send this communication in reply for the information of the Minister of the United States.

To His Excellency

Charles Denby,

etc. etc. etc.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 22 1898
BUREAU.

No. 2945

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ans. See no objection - CAB
JUL 21 1898

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
21JUL1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, June 11th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Ans'd July 27/98

Subject: The Tientsin Extension Land Regulations.

Synopsis: They have been provisionally sanctioned by the Minister, subject to Department's approval.

2945.

No. 2945

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, June 11th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a communication received from H. B. M's Minister relating to the proposed Land Regulations of the British Municipal Extension at Tientsin, and a copy of my answer thereto.

It will be seen that on the request of H. B. M's Minister I have given provisional sanction to the Regulations subject to your approval.

I enclose, also, a copy of the Land Regulations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. Sir Claude Macdonald to Mr. Denby.
2. Mr. Denby to Sir Claude Macdonald.
3. Copy of Land Regulations.

Enclosure 1 in despatch No.2945.

COPY.

Peking,

9 June, 1898.

Monsieur le Ministre and

dear Colleague,

I have the honour to forward to you a copy of the proposed Land Regulations of the British Municipal Extension at Tientsin.

These proposed regulations have been drawn up by a Committee chosen by a full meeting of all the foreign owners and renters of land in the area of the extension, and by a Mr. Tsai who owns land within the area and was asked to join the Committee as representing the Chinese land renters. These regulations have the unanimous sanction of all Foreign renters holding land in the Municipal extension.

In forwarding the regulations for my approval Mr. Scott, Her Majesty's Consul at Tientsin, points out that at present their validity is based entirely on the voluntary submission to them of the foreigners concerned, with the sanction of their own proper authorities, which as Mr. Scott adds is satisfactory for the time being but it is most important that the Ministers in Peking of all the Treaty Powers should agree that the obligation to obey and be bound by the regulations should be transferred from the individual owners

to

His Excellency

Colonel Denby,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

of the United States of Americ,

Peking.

to the land itself so that any person of whatever nationality purchasing or renting lands or houses shall then and there, without further question become possessed of all the privileges and liable to all the restrictions of the regulations.

I shall feel greatly obliged if Your Excellency would give these Regulations your consideration and inform me whether Mr. Scott's suggestions is feasible so far as your nationals are concerned.

Should it be necessary to refer this matter to your Government perhaps it would be possible in the meanwhile for Your Excellency to give provisional sanction to the Regulations. I mention this as I understand that there is great anxiety on the part of all land renters that the government and improvement of the area should be proceeded with without delay.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre to renew to Your Excellency, the assurance of my high consideration.

Claude M. Macdonald.

Enclosure 2 in despatch No.2945.

No.32.
Misc.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China, June 11th, 1898.

Monsieur le Ministre and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to acknolwedgethe receipt of your communication of the 9th instant enclosing a copy of the proposed Land Regulations of the British Municipal Extension at Tientsin.

You therein state that "it is most important that the "Ministers in Peking of all Treaty Powers should agree that "the obligation to obey and be bound by the Regulations "should be transferred from the individual owner to the "land itself so that any person of whatever nationality "purchasing or renting lands or houses shall then and there "without further question become possessed of all the privil- "eges and liable to all the restrictions of the regulations. "I shall feel greatly obliged if Your Excellency would give "these Regulations your consideration and inform me whether "Mr. Scott's suggestion is feasible so far as your nationals "are concerned.

I

Your Excellency

Sir Claude Macdonald, G.C.M.G.,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

of Great Britain,

Peking.

I see no objection to this proposition so far as my nationals are concerned. It would save trouble in the event of sales being made, and the same result would be accomplished as if each purchaser were to enter into an agreement to be bound by the Regulations.

You further state "should it be necessary to refer this "matter to your Government perhaps it would be possible in "the meanwhile for Your Excellency to give provisional "sanction to the Regulations."

I shall of course refer this matter to my Government and until its answer can be obtained I take pleasure in giving my provisional sanction to the Regulations.

If you can spare me another copy of the Regulations I would be glad to send it to my Government.

I vail myself of this occasion, Monsieur le Minister, to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

Charles Denby.

Enclosure 3 in despatch No 2945

LAND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BRITISH MUNICIPAL EXTENSION,

TIENTSIN.

TIENTSIN: THE TIENTSIN PRESS,
1898.

LAND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BRITISH MUNICIPAL EXTENSION,

TIENTSIN.

TIENTSIN: THE TIENTSIN PRESS,
1898.

LAND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BRITISH MUNICIPAL EXTENSION,

TIENTSIN.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS by the terms of the appended Proclamation, issued on March 31st, 1897, by H.E. Li Min-ch'en, Hai-kwan Taotai of Tientsin, under the authority and by the direction of H.E. Wang Wên-shao, Viceroy of Chih-li and Superintendent of Northern Trade, a certain quantity of land adjoining the British Concession in Tientsin has been handed over to the British local Authorities for the purposes usually included in "Municipal Government;" and Whereas by Section 85 of the 'China and Japan Order in Council, 1865,' it is provided that Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time make Regulations for the peace, good order and government of British subjects resident in China; and Whereas such regulations have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty.

Be it therefore ordered that the following Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws shall have effect and shall be binding upon all persons residing or being within the limits of the said area as to matters and things comprised therein, from and after one calendar month after the same shall have been affixed in and kept exhibited at Her Majesty's Consulate in Tientsin: Be it further ordered that the Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws shall in like manner be binding on all British subjects residing or being within the Consular district of Tientsin. It is understood that the obligation of other foreigners residing therein or owning property leases or feus therein anterior to the date of the Taotai's Proclamtion, to conform to and obey the said Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws is derived from their individual assent, together with the sanction and approval of their own national authorities.

TAOTAI'S PROCLAMATION.

新議英拓租界章程

天津海大道以西之地向爲中國民人所居與租界本不相連近因英國在道西租地八百畝上下建蓋房屋英國領事官欲修築馬路清除污穢經關道與商北洋大臣王　允准除海大道外議定界址東至海大道西圍墻北自舊租界道口迤西直至圍墻南至小營門迤斜至英講堂爲止四至之內統歸英官經理更由關道飭派租界委員加添武弁就近照料一切除關道憲業經出示曉諭外謹將議定章程照錄於後

第一條華人自有之地自係華人產業然須遵守英工局章程界內遇有行止不端或不守法禁人等准英國巡捕拘拿送交租界委員轉送關道署懲辦不得徑交捕房管押其清除污穢開通溝渠等事專歸英官經理並禁止停棺埋葬原有塋地有願遷讓者應由中英官員妥商善法遷移者自行修理整潔

第二條界內所有娼寮賭館及不守規矩傷風敗俗房舍應由中英官員妥商善法限期一律封閉

第三條所有界內擬開馬路地位方向將來一一標明繪具圖說送交華官會商辦理出示曉諭自示之後此項馬路之上不許建造房屋將來租地造路如必須兩國官員會同定價者仍按照附近地畝時價給付業主

第四條自示後所有華人土房與污穢房屋若仍係自己產業願租與洋人者憑公給價其未經租與洋人者限三年之內一律拆去如不預拆者須按照英國章程修好

第五條三年之後中國業主有家資者須捐資以供修治道路等費遇有公議事件亦可一體隨衆會議所有章程應候兩國官員商定

第六條所有水坑地爲華人產業者務須一律填滿如無力自填須與英官憑公給價自行墊築

第七條自示之後凡界內居民買賣地畝須赴英領事署報明賣與何人三年之內不取費用

第八條海大道爲中國人民必經之路將來英國修造房屋務須寬留街道華人俱不得侵佔以便車馬來往

第九條海光寺製造局搬運物料車輛應准照舊行走

拿犯章程凡華人住在新地者爲數尚多俱由津關道或天津縣出票派役拘拿領事官亦不道問根由即飭會巡捕不得干預攔阻之後隨時隨事設立章程遇有與華人干涉者應由英官員會商之後始行論飭遵守三年之後界內之地如盡爲洋人所租所有新地章程如有與華人交涉者屆期公同再議

TAOTAI'S PROCLAMATION.

TRANSLATION.

THE land lying west of the Taku Road used formerly to be entirely inhabited by Chinese and was quite distinct from the foreign Settlements. At present, however, some 800 *mou* of this land has been leased to British subjects, who have built houses upon their property. The British Consul has frequently discussed with the Taotai the question of making roads in this neighbourhood and removing the nuisances which exist. The Taotai has therefore laid the matter before H. E. Wang, Superintendent of Northern Trade, who, after careful consideration, has given his permission for that portion of land, excepting, however, the Taku Road itself, which is bounded on the East by the Taku Road, West by the Mud Wall, North by a line stretching from the northern extremity of the Concession westward to the Mud Wall, and South by one stretching from the Hsiao Ying Mên to the Y. M. C. A. building, being under the Control of the British Authorities, and that the Regulations for same be drawn up by the Taotai and Consul in consultation.

This Proclamation is therefore issued that the people who are inhabiting this land may know that, after the issue of this Proclamation, the British Authorities will be empowered to remove nuisances, brothels, and gambling dens; to construct drains, prohibit burials and the exposure of coffins, &c; and that order will be kept by their police. Land required for roads will be paid for at market value, and people will not be permitted to purposely raise their prices. The Taotai will also appoint special deputies for the Extension Area, and will increase the number of police officers in the neighbourhood to look after any matters which may arise.

The Regulations which have been drawn up, and which you must implicitly obey, are as follows:—

1.—Land belonging to Chinese will remain as now the property of the owners, but they must obey the British Regulations. Disorderly characters and persons found breaking the law will be arrested by the British police and handed to the deputies at once, who will send them on for punishment to the Taotai; they will not be retained in the Municipal prison. The British Authorities will also have control over sanitation and drainage, and will have power to prohibit the exposure of coffins and burials. If anyone within the area has a grave-yard and is willing to remove it elsewhere, the Taotai and the Consul will consult together and devise some satisfactory method to enable him to do so. Those who are unwilling to remove their graves must keep them in proper sanitary order.

2.—Within a fixed period—to be arranged by the Taotai and Consul—all brothels, gambling dens, disorderly houses, &c., &c., will be closed.

3.—The roads, which it is proposed to make, will be marked out and a plan of them shown to the Chinese authorities, who will issue a proclamation, from the date of which no building will be permitted on the ground required for the roads. Compensation—which, if necessary, will be settled by the two authorities—will be made to the owners of the land, based on the market value of similar land in the neighbourhood.

4.—After the issue of this Proclamation, Chinese owing mud houses or houses in an insanitary condition may, if they wish it, sell them at a reasonable price to foreigners; but those who do not wish to sell will have, after a period of three years, either to pull their houses down, or, if they object to doing so, meet the requirements of the Regulations.

5.—At the end of three years, Chinese landowners possessing any means will have to bear their share of the rates for roads, &c. If there are any public matters affecting them, however, to consult about, they will be allowed to take their part in the discussion; but Regulations on this subject will be drawn up by the Taotai and Consul.

6.—Any ponds belonging to Chinese which have to be filled up, but which the owners have not means to fill, must be sold at a reasonable price to the British authorities, who will then do the filling themselves.

7.—After the issue of this Proclamation, all transfers of land within the area must be registered at H. B. M.'s Consulate, and for three years no charge will be made for this.

8.—The Taku Road is a Chinese high-road. Neither foreigners nor Chinese will be allowed to encroach upon it by building or by otherwise inconveniencing the traffic.

9.—The conveyance of material along the roads to and from the Hai-kuan-ssu Arsenal, will be permitted as heretofore.

POLICE ARRESTS.

As there are a number of Chinese living at present within this area, the Taotai or Hsien will issue warrants for the arrest of any offenders amongst them, and will send their own men to execute the warrants. The Consul, without further enquiry, will instruct the police not to interfere or hinder them in the execution of their duty.

From time to time suitable Regulations will be drawn up, and, should they affect the Chinese, the British and Chinese authorities will consult together before the Regulations are enforced.

After a period of three years, if the land has been entirely leased to foreigners, the Regulations will, as far as they concern the Chinese, be re-arranged by the two authorities.

TRANSLATION.

REGULATIONS.

I.

Boundaries and Limits: Name: Taku Road.

The portion of land is bounded on the East by the Taku Road; on the North by a line stretching from the northern boundary of the British Concession to the Wei-tzü, or Mud Wall, that is by and including the half of a road hereafter to be made in continuation of and in line with Fei-lung and Hsin Yüan Boads, and to be named Bristow Road; on the West by the Wei-tzü, or Mud Wall; on the South by and including a recently made road from the Hsiao-ying Gate to the Taku Road, in continuation of Elgin Avenue.

The portion of land shall be called the British Municipal Extension, and shall be referred to as such in these Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws.

The Taku Road is not to be included, but the grounds, ponds, buildings and tenements adjoining it or abutting thereon shall, for all the purposes of the Taotai's Proclamation and these Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws, be considered as part and parcel of the British Municipal Extension.

II.

Control of the British Authorities: Municipal Government.

In addition to the administrative and sanitary powers specifically mentioned by H.E. the Taotai in his Proclamation, "Control of the British Authorities" shall be understood to include power:—

1.—To assess and tax all residents, owners, feuers and lessees under the conditions and limitations hereafter stated in these Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws.

2.—To control the traffic in the thoroughfares, roads, &c., and in times of crisis or danger to exclude all or any traffic, vehicular or personal, provided such exclusion have the approval of the British Consul.

3.—To license, control $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ exclude hawkers, beggars, story-tellers, itinerant tradesmen, coolies and others who ply for hire, either in person or,

with horses, barrows, carts, trolleys, cycles, &c. ; power to license, control, prohibit or close inns, restaurants, tea houses, opium shops, wine shops, theatres, music halls or places of amusement, brothels, or other disorderly houses.

4.—To prohibit street and night noises ; to abate smoke or other nuisance ; to control $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ prohibit noxious manufactures or commercial processes inimical to the public health or comfort.

5.—In times of plague, pestilence, epidemics of Asiatic cholera, or other mortal disease, to inspect, to close, and, with due compensation, to destroy tenements, to remove and segregate the victims, and generally to take adequate measures for the protection of the public health.

6.—To interfere with and prosecute all persons treating animals with unnecessary cruelty; to seize, impound $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ destroy stray or dangerous dogs ; and to impound and exact through the intervention of the proper authorities fines for stray animals in general.

7.—To enforce a close time for the purchase and sale of game, and to issue licenses for such sale.

8.—To inspect weights and measures, and to prosecute for the possession of false weights, measures, and coins.

9.—To inspect dairies, slaughter houses, bakeries, and all shops where food is sold ; to confiscate food, if it be found adulterated or unfit for human consumption, and to prosecute the sellers; to prohibit the entrance of food from external salesmen who refuse to submit to inspection or to take out licenses, if such licenses be established.

10.—To maintain special constables and constables ; to enroll and maintain volunteer corps, fire brigades, or corps for the salvage of life and property or for the protection of the public health.

11.—To control and prohibit the sale and storage of gunpowder, explosives, mineral and other oils, and likewise to control or prohibit their transit through the streets and thoroughfares; to authorize, prohibit, or regulate the wearing or carriage of fire-arms or weapons.

12.—To raise money by loan secured by the taxes, income or corporate property of the owners, feuers, lessees, and residents.

13.—To install gas, water, and electric supply; tramways, or other means of facilitating transit of wayfarers or goods, or to grant concessions to others to do so.

14.—To establish or subsidize schools, scholarships, markets, hospitals, bands, swimming or other baths, recreation grounds, libraries or other institutions which are in Western countries regarded as within the scope of municipal action, or which are contributive to the public good.

Provided always, that the method and scope in which the said powers are intended to be exercised shall be clearly expressed in Bye-Laws, which shall also clearly state the penalties and fines consequent on non-observance. Such Bye-Laws, when issued *ad interim* on the sole authority of the Council hereinafter referred to, shall have the approval of the British Consul or his *locum tenens*, and shall be submitted for approval, modification, or rejection to the next General Meeting of Owners, Lessees and Residents (referred to in Regulations IX and X).

III.

Consular Approval.

Here and hereafter in these Regulations and Bye-Laws when the approval or assent of the British Consul or his *locum tenens* is referred to, and such approval or assent is not forthcoming, it shall be lawful for the Council hereinafter referred to or for a majority of the Council, or for the Owners, Feuers, Lessees and Residents in legal General Meeting to appeal to Her Majesty's Minister to China, or to his *locum tenens*, and his decision shall be final.

And further, the words 'Her Majesty's Minister' and 'Consul' throughout these Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws shall imply the *locum tenens* of each, if the officials referred to be sick or absent.

IV.

Leases and Transfers: Mortgae, Registratio n.

The ownership or feu of all lots in the British Municipal Extension shall be registered in the office of the Council hereinafter referred to; and all transfers subsequent to the date of the Taotai's Proclamation shall be so

registered, it being understood that for a period of three years from the date of these Regulations no charges be made to existing (31st day of March, 1897) Chinese holders, for the registration of such ownership and transfer; but after three years from the date of these Regulations, failure to register such ownership and transfer, may submit the owner, or new owner in case of transfer, to a fine not exceeding $100 for each period of six months of non-registration.

All charges by way of Mortgage, whether of a legal or equitable character, made on property in the British Municipal Extension shall be registered in conformity with existing Regulations for the mortgage of land in China; otherwise such mortgage deed shall not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the same mortgage.

At the British Municipal Extension office accurate maps and plans shall be kept; and such maps and plans and the land register shall be open to inspection on payment of a fee.

Before entering the name of an owner or feuer on the land register, it shall be the duty of the British Municipal Extension officials to satisfy themselves of the identity of the land in question.

Discrepancies in the actual and titular area or boundaries shall be noted in the register.

No title deed shall be registered unless it has passed through the Consulate of the nationality of the person desiring registration.

V.

Boundary Stones.

Owners, feuers, and lessees, or their representatives shall place boundary stones to mark the limits of their lots. In cases where a portion of a lot is transferred, the portion shall likewise be defined by boundary stones which shall be provided by the persons or corporations concerned in the transfer. These stones shall be set up in the presence of an official of the Council hereinafter referred to.

Refusal to set up boundary stones when called upon by the Council hereinafter referred to or its representative, shall subject the owner, feuer,

lessee, or his representative, to a fine not exceeding $25 for the original refusal or neglect, and a further fine not exceeding $2 for each succeeding day's refusal or neglect.

The illegal and wilful placing or removal of a boundary stone shall subject the perpetrator to a fine not exceeding $250.

VI.

Land, Ponds, &c., for Roads and Public Purposes.

The land, ponds, etc., which have been set aside for roads, recreation, or public advantage, shall hereafter remain devoted to that purpose, and the Council hereinafter referred to, acting under the direction of the majority in legally constituted General Meeting referred to in Regulations IX and X, shall have power to appropriate land, ponds $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ buildings necessary for the construction of new roads, public works, or public institutions, or for the extension of existing roads, works or institutions;

Provided always, that just and equitable value be given for the lands, ponds, buildings, &c., so appropriated, and, if expedient, also compensation for disturbance be given.

Owners, feuers, or lessees who have received notice of disturbance and appropriation, and who are dissatisfied with the price, equivalent, or compensation offered by the Council, may appeal to the British Consul in Tientsin, and, failing remedy of supposed grievance, they may further appeal to Her Majesty's Minister to China, whose decision shall be final.

Should any proprietor, feuer, or lessee who is not a British subject object to the appropriation of his property, feu or lease, or to the price, equivalent, and compensation offered for such appropriation and disturbance, he, if a foreigner, shall notify both the British Consul and his own Consul, if a Chinese, both the British Consul and the Taotai of his objection, so that steps may be taken to obviate the difficulty. In the event of failure to effect an adjustment suitable to both parties, the Council may decline all jurisdiction over the land, ponds, &c., in question, withdrawing from such owner, feuer, or lessee all the privileges

of the British Municipal Extension as far as may be done without inconvenience to other owners, feuers, lessees or residents.

VII.

Use of Public Land Institutions, &c.

All lands, ponds and buildings hereafter appropriated at the public cost for the public advantage, shall be devoted to the use of all owners, feuers, lessees, and residents irrespective of nationality, provided the latter have conformed and do conform to these Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws and to the unwritten rules of decency and public decorum.

Lands and buildings already (March 31st, 1897) appropriated to special public purposes, such as the foreign Recreation Ground, foreign Cemetery, etc., shall remain devoted to their present purposes and shall be subject to the present (March 31st, 1897) restrictions as to nationality.

It shall be within the power of the Council hereinafter referred to, to exempt from taxation any property appropriated to public or charitable use.

Rights and privileges conferred on native owners, feuers, lessees and residents, shall not apply to their servants or to natives generally.

VIII.

Land Tax.

Each owner, feuer or lessee shall be responsible for the payment of the Land Tax to the Imperial Government of China.

IX.

Annual Meeting of Land Owners, Feuers Lessees, and Residents. Consular Assent, Election of Council, Owners' Minutes, Language.

The British Consul shall, in the month of January in each year, convene a General Meeting of Owners, Feuers, Lessees and Residents, or their legal representatives, giving TWELVE DAYS' notice of such Meeting. He, or, in case of absence or sickness, his nominee, shall preside at the Meeting, and in cases of equal division shall give a casting vote, but he shall not vote as Chairman in ordinary divisions. Notwithstanding the above it shall be lawful for the Owners, Feuers, Lessees, and Residents in General Meeting to alter the month of the Annual General Meeting.

This Meeting shall, by the majority of the votes represented and within the scope of the powers referred to in Regulation II :—

(1) Devise ways and means for the administration of the Municipal Extension by declaring an assessment on the various kinds of real property in the Cunicipal Extension, by determining the amount and nature of all taxation, by regulating its incidence, and by fixing the various licence fees and sums for concessions to various supply associations.

(2) Make Bye-Laws, and approve, modify, or reject the *ad interim* Bye-Laws issued by the Council (hereinafter referred to).

The assent of the British Consul shall be assumed to be given to any decision, vote, or Bye-Law passed by the General Meeting, unless a formal veto or disclaimer be made verbally at the Meeting, or be sent within seven days to the Council. No decision, vote or Bye-Law passed in such General Meeting shall be valid as long as the Consular veto obtains, unless and until such veto shall have been overruled by the decision of the British Minister to China.

This Meeting shall also elect by ballot, or, if a ballot be not demanded by any voter, in any other way it may determine, not less than three and not more than nine of its members to form a Council to carry out the decisions arrived at, and in general to administer the Municipal Extension under these Regulations and Bye-Laws.

Fifteen voters, personally present, shall form a Quorum of the Annual General Meeting.

Its proceedings shall be recorded, and a Minute Book shall be kept.

The language of this and all other General Meetings shall be English: the Minutes shall also be kept and, if expedient, published in that language.

No duly qualified native owner, feuer, lessee, or resident shall be allowed to vote at the Meeting unless he understands English, or is accompanied by a competent interpreter approved by the Chairman of the Meeting, who shall decide if these conditions be fulfilled.

X.

Other General Meetings. Presence of the Public at Meetings.

The British Consul may, of his own accord, at any time call a General Meeting of the Owners, Lessees and Residents ; and, seeing that it may be expedient in times of emergency that such Meeting be held promptly, it is hereby enacted that he may call such Meeting, either by public advertisement or by private intimation, using the most recent register of voters and not refusing admission to or rejecting the vote of any one who is legally qualified, but who in such emergency has not had time to register. The notice of such Meeting shall clearly state the purpose of the Meeting. Unless the voting at such General Meeting has been unanimous, no decision, vote or Bye-Law passed shall be valid unless and until it shall be again passed or approved at a subsequent Confirmatory General Meeting, provided that one-third of the voters present demand such a Confirmatory General Meeting. The date and method of calling this Confirmatory Meeting shall be decided at the first Meeting, but it shall not be less than 24 hours after it.

Further, the Consul shall, on the written application of a majority of the Council, or of not less than fifteen Owners, Feuers, Lessees and Residents duly qualified to vote and on the Register, call a General Meeting, giving TWELVE DAYS' notice and clearly stating the object of such Meeting. The written application to the Consul shall also clearly state the object of the Meeting, and, as far as possible, the specific proposals to be laid before it ; and these shall, as far as possible, be embodied in the Agenda paper.

Unless the voting at such General Meetings has been unanimous, no decision, vote or Bye-Law passed shall be valid unless and until it shall be again passed or approved at a subsequent Confirmatory General Meeting, provided that one-third of the voters present demand such a Confirmatory General Meeting, to be called as provided for in a previous clause of this Regulation.

The business of such Extraordinary General Meetings shall be confined to the special purpose for which the Meeting is called.

Every General Meeting shall itself decide if the general public shall be admitted to its sessions. Provided no formal notice or objection is taken by a voter, the general public shall be assumed to be rightfully present.

XI.

Suffrage, (1) Tenants.

Every tenant of legal age, who pays an annual rental of not less than Tls.300, shall be entitled to attend the Public Meeting, to vote thereat, and shall be eligible to serve on the Council.

In the case of joint possession of an entire residence or business premises by several tenants or leaseholders, only one, to be chosen by such tenants, shall be allowed to vote and be eligible to serve on the Council, but the others shall have a right to be present at the General Meetings.

Tenants shall not be entitled to vote as such if they already possess the suffrage for the same tenement as owner, feuer or lessee.

No tenant shall have a vote in respect of any tenement until he shall have completed three months' tenancy; but should his title to vote be complete in respect of another tenement in the meantime vacated, he may vote in respect of the latter ; such tenancies to be continuous.

No tenant vote shall be exercised (1) if the owner, lessee or resident be in arrears for any tax or assessment in respect of that tenement; or (2) if the owner or lessee shall have refused to acquiesce in these Regulations and Bye-Laws ; or (3) if the tenant is in contumacy with regard to any Bye-Law.

(2)
Owner, Feuers or Lessees.

Owners, feuers or lessees shall be entitled to one vote for (*a*) every six *mow* of land they possess, whether the land be conjoined in one block, or separated in small parcels, provided such land be in good sanitary condition, and provided such land be without residential foreign built houses or godowns ; but the British Municipal Council shall not exercise this suffrage in respect of the roads constructed by it in the Municipal Extension until its other holdings are reduced to less than two hundred mow; (*b*) every four or more *mow* of land they possess in one block, provided such land be in good

sanitary condition, and provided such land has foreign built residential house or houses, go-down or go-downs, of an aggregate rental of Tls.300 per annum; (*c*) any smaller piece of land, provided such land be in good sanitary condition, and provided such land has a house or houses, go-down or godowns, of an aggregate rental of not less than Tls.400 per annum.

In the case of joint ownership, feu, or leasehold, only one individual, to be chosen by the joint owners, feuers, &c., shall be allowed to vote and be eligible to serve on the Council.

No vote shall be derived from land (1) which is, in the judgment of the Council, sanitarily inefficient; (2) about which the title or possession is in litigation or dispute; (3) of which the owner has refused to acquiesce in these Regulations, or is in contumacy with regard to any Bye-Law; (4) of which the owner has refused or neglected to pay his taxes or assessment; (5) which has been transferred in the interval between the Consular notice of a meeting and the meeting; (6) on which the houses, go-downs or tenements fail to meet the requirements of the Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws as regards stability, sanitation, immunity from fire, storage of explosives, &c.

Women who are majors and duly qualified, may vote but shall not be eligible to serve on the Council.

The legally appointed agent or representative of minors, or absentees who are owners, lessees or feuers, shall be entitled to vote and to serve on the Council.

Proxies, except in the case of sickness, shall not be allowed for any legally qualified male voter who is within the Consular district of Tientsin. In case of sickness, the notification of attendance by proxy shall be in writing and shall be witnessed.

XII.

Register of Voters.

The British Consul shall order a register of voters to be kept in the Council Offices, and shall appoint a Registrar. The Consul shall be the registering judge.

No one shall vote unless his name be on the register, except under the special circumstances referred to in the first clause of Regulation X.

XIII.

THE COUNCIL:—Tenure of Office, Chairmanship, Quorum.

The Council shall hold office for one year, beginning on the first day of the month following that of the Annual General Meeting.

The Council shall elect by ballot its own Chairman; and by ballot, or otherwise as it may determine (if a ballot be not demanded), its own Committees, Officers and Servants, and shall pay such Officers and Servants such sums as it deems fit. It may also dismiss such Officers and Servants at discretion.

The Chairman shall in general be a British subject, but notwithstanding this it shall be permissible to the Annual General Meeting of Owners, Feuers, &c., or to the undivided Council, to obtain the consent of the British Minister to China to allow a non-British subject to become Chairman.

Three shall form a Quorum, and the Chairman or his *locum tenens* shall, in cases in which the Council is equally divided, have a casting vote.

Vacancies in the Council shall be filled as they occur, by the votes of the remaining Councillors.

XIV.

COUNCIL:—Dismissal and Suspension of Councillors.

The Council as a Body shall cease to hold office (1) by the incidence of the last day of the month in which the Annual General Meeting is held; (2) by a vote of censure or want of confidence passed at a General Meeting or General Meetings convened as in Regulation X.

In the contingency of a Council ceasing to hold office through the adverse vote of a General Meeting, such Meeting or the Confirmatory Meeting (if such be held) shall at once proceed to elect a new Council.

Councillors shall in all cases be re-eligible, provided (1) they have not been convicted in a Court of Justice, of misdemeanour; (2) that after proceedings in bankruptcy they have obtained a certificate of discharge.

No Councillor shall continue the duties of his office if he be (1) under accusation of an indictable offence; or (2) under examination in bankruptcy.

Councillors or Employees of the Council shall cease to be such (1) on

being convicted in a Court of Justice, of misdemeanour ; or (2) on failing to obtain a certificate of discharge after proceedings in bankruptcy.

XV.

Proceedings of Council.

The proceedings of the Council shall be recorded in the English language in a Minute Book.

XVI.

Powers of Council, Funds, and Accounts.

The Council shall expend the funds placed at its disposal by the General Meeting or accruing by the ordinary inflow of revenue (1) specifically, for the objects and in the manner designated by the General Meetings as far as these objects are consistent with these Regulations ; (2) generally, for such purposes as are specified in the Taotai's Proclamation or in Regulation II, but only as far as such expenditure shall not exceed the sums voted by the General Meeting and accruing by the ordinary inflow of revenue.

XVII.

Council :—Auditor, Audit of Accounts.

The Annual General Meeting may, at its discretion, appoint an Auditor, and may also fix the amount of his remuneration; should it fail to do so, the Council shall appoint such an official, and, provided that no instruction or vote of the General Meeting has been recorded on the subject, shall also fix the amount of his remuneration.

Should such auditor resign or die, or be incapacitated by absence or sickness during his year of office, the Council shall appoint another in his place.

The Council shall submit its accounts to this Auditor ; and the result of the audit, together with a clear statement of all receipts and disbursements and a Balance Sheet, shall be submitted to the Annual General Meeting. These shall either be advertized in the local newspapers or express agencies, or they shall be prominently and publicly exhibited at the Council Office at least three days before the Annual General Meeting. The accounts for each year shall be made up to the 31st of December.

XVIII.

COUNCIL:—Power to Sue, and Liability to be Sued.

The Council shall have power, under legal process in the proper courts, to sue for all arrears of rates, taxes, assessments, licenses, fines and all other legally imposed monies, and to recover the same together with such costs as the presiding officer of the court may adjudge the offender to pay to the Council.

Similarly, the Council shall be liable to be sued, either in its corporate capacity or in the person of its recognised officers in the British Consular court of Tientsin, by any or by all who deem themselves injured by the acts of the Council or its officers and servants. Should such plaintiff obtain damages in such suit, these damages shall be summarily recoverable by the British Consul out of the corporate property held by the Council, or from the funds levied under these Regulations.

XIX.

COUNCIL :—Private Estates of Councillors exempt from Legal Process.

The private estates of the members of the Council and of its servants shall in no way whatever be liable for the damages and costs given to any plaintiff in suits which have their origin in the corporate action of the Council, or of its recognized officers, in administering these Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws.

XX.

COUNCIL :—General Powers.

The Council shall collect all revenue approved by the General Meetings, and all license fees authorized by Bye-Laws, whether permanent or *ad interim*. It shall also originate legal process for the payment of fines and penalties.

It shall carry into effect, at its discretion, all instructions passed under Consular approval at General Meetings.

It shall, in general, ensure the realization of all the objects mentioned in the Taotai's Proclamation and in Regulation II, and to this end it is hereby ordered that the Council, subject to the approval of the British Consul, has power to issue and enforce *ad interim* Bye-Laws and to suspend or modify existing Bye-Laws; but Bye-Laws thus issued, enforced, suspended or modified, shall obtain and have force only until the next General Meeting,

whether Annual or Extraordinary, when they shall be submitted to the approval of such Meeting. Should this approval be refused, the *ad interim* Bye-Laws and/or the suspension and modification of existing Bye-Laws shall cease to obtain or to have force.

Ad interim Bye-Laws, or the suspension or modification of existing Bye-Laws which have been disapproved by formal vote in General Meeting, shall not again be issued, enforced, suspended, or modified by the same Council.

XXI.

Arrest and Temporary Imprisonment.

Should the arrest of any person or persons within the limits of the Municipal Extension become necessary, the following procedure shall be observed:—

(1) British Subjects

British subjects shall be arrested only on the warrant of the British Consul, served personally or by his constable or nominee; the British Consul may, in cases of emergency or of expected violence, command the aid of the Municipal Extension Police.

(2) Foreigners with Consular Representation.

Foreign subjects with Consular representation in Tientsin shall be arrested only on the warrant of their own Consul, served personally or by the consular constable, marshal, or nominee. In cases of emergency or of expected violence, this Consulmay apply to the British Consul for the aid of the Municipal Police, and the BritishConsul may command such aid to be given.

(3) Foreigners without Con ular Representation.

Foreign subjects with no Consular representation in Tientsin shall be arrested only on the warrant of the proper Chinese officials, served by their wei-yuans or yâmen runners, but only after such warrant has been viséd and approved by the British Consul. He shall then order the Municipal Extension Police to offer no hindrance to the Chinese officers, and may order the said police to co-operate in effecting the arrest. The British Consul shall watch the subsequent proceedings, whether civil or criminal, against such prisoner in the Chinese courts, and shall, if possible, act as assessor. It shall also be the Consul's duty to see that the accused is tried only in the charges stated in the warrant.

4) Chinese.

Chinese subjects shall be arrested only on the warrant of the proper

Chinese officials, served by their wei-yuans or yâmen runners; but such service shall not take place until after formal notification to the British Consul, who may order the Municipal Extension Police to co-operate in effecting the arrest.

Wei-yuans or yâmen runners shall not enter the Municipal Extension in the exercise of their office without (1) prior notification to the British Consul, (2) the warrant of the proper Chinese officials.

Should a foreigner desire the arrest of a native by process of Chinese law, he shall apply to his Consul (or, having no Consul, to the British Consul) to put the Chinese law in action through the proper Chinese officials.

Notwithstanding the above, any persons found committing a flagrant offence or using violence to the danger of life or property, may be, whatever their nationality, arrested by the police of the Municipal Extension and kept in custody.

In the case of such arrest, it shall be the duty of the Council, through its responsible officers, to notify both the British Consul and the prisoners' own national officials at the earliest convenient moment, when the latter shall at once take charge of the prisoners.

The Municipal Extension Police, in making such arrests, shall use no more violence than is absolutely necessary to ensure their personal safety and protection to life and property.

Prisoners in temporary durance shall not be maltreated, neither shall monies nor fines be exacted from them.

XXII.

Licences, &c.

No Tavern, Public House, Hotel, Theatre, Music Hall or Place of Public Entertainment shall be opened within the British Municipal Extension without a licence from the Council: this licence shall clearly state the conditions on which it is held. At the discretion of the Council or General Meeting, a licence fee may be charged. The Council shall investigate all complaints made as to the manner in which such establishments are conducted, and, in case of such complaint being substantiated, may at discretion caution the licencee, cancel the licence, $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ inflict a fine not

exceeding $100; such caution or fine shall be endorsed on the licence and shall weigh with the Council or its Licencing Committee on the next annual revision of licences. In such cases the licencee may appeal to the British Consul, who, after duly notifying the Council when the case will be investigated, shall have power to annual the decision of the Council.

No licence granted for such institutions shall be regarded as a vested right or property, but the Council or its Licencing Committee, shall carefully consider each year the equity of refusing to renew such licence. The British Consul shall have power to intervene, and, on deposit of the licence fee at the British Consulate, may authorize the licencee to carry on his business while appeal is being made to the British Minister to China.

The penalty of opening or keeping open such establishment without licence or without the special authorization of the Consul, shall be a sum not exceeding $100 for the offence, and a sum not exceeding $10 for every day it has been or shall be continued.

XXIII.

Disorderly Houses.

No brothels, gambling houses, or opium dens shall under any circumstances whatever be allowed in the British Municipal Extension under a penalty of $250. The Council shall have power to close all places proved to be used as brothels, gambling houses, or opium dens, and to expel the proprietors, lessees, managers or inhabitants from the Municipal Extension.

XXIV.

Transit of Gunpowder, Explosive or Dangerous Material.

Except under licence of the Council, no vehicle laden with gunpowder, explosives and/or dangerous material shall be allowed to enter the British Municipal Extension under a penalty not exceeding $50 for each offence; nor shall the aforesaid materials be stored in compounds or godowns within the limits of the British Municipal Extension, except under licence of the Council, under a penalty not exceeding $200 for each breach of this Regulation. This penalty shall be summarily recoverable, in the first place from the

tenant of the compound or godown: failing him from the owner, if he be proved cognizant of or responsible for such unlicenced storage. Moreover, the Council shall have power to remove such material from the limits of the British Municipal Extension at the expense of the owner.

Notwithstanding the above, it shall be clearly understood that the rights and privileges of feuers as defined in feu or other agreements issued by the British Municipal Council anterior to the date of the Taotai's proclamation are in no way annulled or limited by this Regulation in particular or by these Regulations in general.

XXV.

Police.

The Police of the British Municipal Extension shall in all cases only act as such after they have been sworn in as Constables by the British Consul, and shall derive their authority solely from his warrant.

Their control and administration shall, in general, be entirely Municipal, that is it shall be by the Council and shall not be consular; but notwithstanding this, it shall be lawful for the British Consul to command their service for the purposes of arrest under the conditions mentioned in Regulation XXI.

It shall be lawful for them to arrest any persons in the British Municipal Extension who may be found in the act of committing a felony, or who are breaking the peace or are disorderly, or who, being drunk, are incapable of taking care of themselves.

In such cases, they shall not maltreat the prisoners and shall at once inform their Municipal superior officer of their procedure, and this officer shall act as in Regulation XXI.

XXVI.

Buildings:—Ventilation, drainage, sanitation, &c.

The Council may from time to time make Bye-Laws with respect to the structure of wall foundations, roofs and chimneys of new buildings in order to secure stability and the prevention of fires. For the purposes of health it may also make Bye-Laws with respect to (1) the sufficiency of the space about

buildings to secure a free circulation of air; (2) the drainage, water closets, earth-closets privies, ashpits and cesspools in connection with buildings; (3) the temporary or permanent closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation; and (4) the prohibition of such buildings for habitation.

It may further provide for the observance of such Bye-Laws by enacting therein provisions as to notices, deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to construct buildings, and inspection by the Council; and the Council may remove, alter or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of such Bye-Laws. No fees shall be charged to the persons who submit plans and specifications under the provision of the said Bye-Laws.

When a notice, plan or description of any work is required by any Bye Law to be laid before the Council, the latter shall, within fourteen days after the same has been delivered, signify in writing its approval or disapproval of the intended work to the person proposing to execute the same.

When the Council incurs expenses in or about the removal of any work executed contrary to any Bye Law, it may at discretion recover the amount of such expenses either from the person executing the works removed, or from the person causing the works to be executed.

For the purposes of this Regulation the re-erection of any building pulled down below the first floor, or of any frame building of which only the frame work is left down to the first floor, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only, or the increase in height of the wall of a building, shall be considered the erection of a new building.

The contravention of these Bye-Laws shall be punishable by fine, but such fine shall not exceed for any one offence the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars or the sum of Ten Dollars for every day during which such offence is continued.

XXVII.

Proof of Regulations and Bye-Laws.

It shall be the duty of all Owners, Feuers, Lessees, Residents and of others who enter the Municipal Extension, to inform themselves of the tenor of these Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws, a printed copy of which shall always be obtainable for free inspection at the offices of the Council.

Ignorance of their tenor or of the penalties for infringing them, may not avail to excuse such infringement or to mitigate penalty.

The printed copy of these Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws exhibited by the Council, shall be deemed conclusive evidence of their authenticity.

XXVIII.

The Interpretation of the Regulations and Bye-Laws.

Should there be any dispute as to the meaning or application of these Regulations and subsequent Bye-Laws, the British Consul in Tientsin shall decide what meaning and application shall obtain; but appeal may be made to the British Minister to China to overrule the Consul's decision.

XXIX.

Revision and Amendment of Regulations.

After a period of three years from the date of these Regulations, and subsequently at intervals of ten years, the Annual General Meeting shall appoint a Committee to report on the amendment of $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ addition to these Regulations. Should the Committee's suggestions be approved in General Meeting, Annual or Extraordinary, the British Minister to China shall be memorialized to sanction such amendments $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ additions.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 8 1898
BUREAU

No. 2946.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
8 AUG1898
DEPT. OF STATE

One copy of enclosure to Treasury, and one to Bur of Intl Exchanges, Smithsonian Inst. Aug 13/98

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 14th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting duplicate copies of the Imperial Maritime Customs Gazette, January-March, 1898.

No. 2946.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 14th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to forward, under separate cover, for the information of the Department, two copies of the Imperial Maritime Customs Gazette, No. CXVII.-January-March, 1898, published by order of the Inspector General of Customs.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 8 1898
BUREAU.

Printed in
Advance Sheets
Aug 17.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ask and send to
Mr. Conger to brief the
simple facts. ADA
AUG 8 1898

No. 2947.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
8 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 16th, 1898.

ADA
Aug 9/98

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Industrial movements in China.

Synopsis: Concessions granted to Russians, the Anglo-Italian and an American syndicate.

No. 2947

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 16th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that several important contracts relating to the development of China have recently been entered into by the Chinese Government.

A contract has been made by the Russo-Chinese bank for a railway one hundred and forty miles long from Tai-yu-an-fu, the capitol of Shansi province, to Cheng-ting-fu in the province of Chihli, the first large city south of Pao-ting-fu, the capitol of Chihli. Pao-ting-fu is on the trunk line from Hankow to Peking. This contract also includes mining privileges and the building of necessary branch roads.

A contract has been granted to Mr. Luzatti, agent of the Anglo-Italian syndicate, for working coal, iron, and petroleum throughout Central and Southern Shansi, with the privilege of buiding railways and cutting canals to join trunk lines or navigable rivers. The contract runs for a period of sixty years, and is entirely vested in the Anglo-Italian syndicate.

This is the greatest industrial concession ever made by China. The engineers and staff are to be composed of English and American engineers. Two American engineers, -Messrs. Jameson and Shockley, have visited Shansi, and they report that the minerals are inexhaustible and as yet almost untouched.

It

It is reported here that the Carey-Washburn syndicate have signed contracts in Washington with the Chinese Minister to construct three railways viz:the Hankow-Canton,the Lu-Han or Hankow-Peking and another.

I have been credibly informed that the Hankow-Canton line has been granted to the American syndicate,but I doubt whether they have the Hankow-Peking line. It is reported here that the Belgians have made another proposal touching the building of this line which is still pending. A contract has also been granted an American,Mr.H . H . Lowry,in conjunction with a Chinese company to operate the coal mines West of the city and to build a railroad to Kalgan,conditioned on the raising of ten million taels. It was the understanding that Mr. Lowry acted for the Carey-Washburn syndicate which was to raise the money. It seems,however,that there is some hitch in the business as the New York parties havenot answered a telegram that was sent to them more than ten days ago.

The Anglo-Italian syndicate is trying to get this contract which is said to be very valuable.

I have requested Li-Hung-Chang to grant the Americans more time to prefect their arrangements.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 10 1898
BUREAU.

File

No. 2948.

Secretary of State
AUG 10 1898

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REC'D.
8 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 16th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The victory at Manila.

Synopsis: American prestige in China has been greatly increased thereby.

No. 2948.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 16th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

The astounding victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila has had considerable effect in China in enhancing American prestige. As we have not seized any Chinese territory the Chinese regarded us as a peaceful commercial people. They are greatly surprised at our prowess and look upon us with increased respect and admiration.

Whatever plans may be developed by the results of the war it is safe to say that there will be no opposition from China.

I have the honor to be ,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 8 1898
BUREAU.

No. 2444.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ask file
AUG 8 1898

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REC'D.
8 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

COPIED, FOREIGN RELATIONS,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 20th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Important changes in the goverment.

Synopsis: Wang-tung-ho, a Grand Councilor and a member of the Tsungli Yamen, retires and is succeeded by Wang-weng-shao, Viceroy of the province of Chihli.

Jung-Lu, a member of the Tsungli Yamen, is appointed Acting Viceroy of the province of Chihli. His vacancy has not yet been filled.

No. 2949.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 20th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with an Imperial Decree, important changes have recently been made in the government.

Wang-tung-ho, a Grand Councilor and a member of the Tsungli Yamen, has been degraded and directed to retire to his home in the South. It is said that he was impeached by no less than twenty-four censors and that the Emperor was thus lenient owing to his having been his tutor. He has not for some time worked in accord with the other ministers, especially Li Hung Chang. This change will very much strengthen the latter's position as Wang-ting-ho has always been his most bitter enemy having recommended during the Japanese war that he be recalled and beheaded.

Wang-weng-shao, Viceroy of the province of Chihli, has been appointed to this vacancy. He was at one time a Cabinet Minister, but fell into disgrace and was sent South as Governor. After the Japanese war he was appointed Viceroy to succeed Li Hung Chang. He was a special favorite of the late Prince Kung who always desired his return to the Cabinet. He is neither anti nor pro-foreign, and has never taken any interest in foreign affairs. In character he is considered

17

a weak vacillating man and an inveterate opium smoker.

The other change is the appointment of Jung Lu, a member of the Tsungli Yamen, as Acting Viceroy of the province of Chihli to succeed Wang-weng-shao. No one has as yet been named to fill this vacancy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

No. 2950.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 8 1898
BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack by subject
Send to Mr. Conger -
Send printed copy to Treasury and
AUG 8 1898 to Mr. Denby.

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REC'D.
8 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 21st, 1898.

Dep. No 18 of July 31, 1898

Ack Aug 17/98
To Treas Sept 16.

Printed in Advance Sheets Aug. 24

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Inland Steam Navigation Regulations of China.

No. 2950.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 21st, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a translation of a note received from the Tsungli Yamen, dated the 3rd instant, together with a translation of the Inland Steam Navigation Regulations which were transmitted with and are referred to in the note. From information received, it was anticipated that these regulations would be modified, and for that reason they have been withheld for a short time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby.

Enclosures.

1. Translation of a note from the Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby, dated June 3rd, 1898.
2. Translation of the Inland Steam Navigation Regulations, enclosed with the above note.

Enclosure No.1 in Despatch No. 2950.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr.Denby. ~~June 3rd,1898.~~

No.15. Peking,June 3rd,1898.

Your Excellency:

The Prince and Ministers have the honor to state that ever since China entered into commercial relations with foreign powers,steamers have been running at their pleasure to the coast and riverine Treaty Ports. The result is that trade has daily increased,steamers,however,have hitherto never been permitted to run on the inland rivers.

Soochow and Hangchow have in recent years been opened as Treaty Ports and native craft in plying to and from these Ports carrying passengers and merchandise, have for the most part been towed by steamers. This is in every way a convenient and expeditious system. Both Chinese and foreign merchants have requested that companies be formed and vessels built to ply to various ports.It seems therefore right to do what is suitable for the occasion and make such changes that will accommodate themselves to the utmost benefit to the interests concerned .

The Yamen has now decided to allow small steamers,foreign or Chinese,to ply on the inland rivers in the provinces where

commercial

commercial intercourse with foreign nations is carried on, in the hope that trade will thereby expand and the revenue be increased.

In obedience to instructions, the Inspector-General of Customs has drawn up and submitted a set of rules, nine in all, to put in operation. These have been carefully examined and can be put in force experimentally.

The Yamen memorialized the Emperor on the subject, and received his Majesty's Decree to put the rules into operation. The Yamen have also addressed the Ministers Superintendent of Northern and Southern Trade, the Viceroys, Governors, Tartar Generals, Lieutenant Generals, and also instructed the Inspector General of Customs, the Custom Taotais, and the Superintendent of Customs at Canton in like manner to act accordingly.

As in duty bound, the Prince and Ministers send a copy of the rules drawn up by the Inspector General of Customs, and beg that the Minister of the United States will instruct the United States Consuls in China to notify American merchants that they must duly observe them. It is to be hoped that, in future, the trade of Chinese and foreigners will be of increasing prosperity and that this source of revenue to China will not be interfered with.

To His Excellency,

Charles Denby,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 1 in despatch No. 2950.

Inland Steam Navigation Regulations of 1898.

A. Registration.

1. The inland waters of the Treaty Port provinces are hereby opened to small steamers,-native or foreign,-plying from Treaty Ports.

2. Small steamers at Treaty Ports whether plying only in the waters of the port or going thence inland,are to be registered at the Customs and to take out papers at the Customs containing owners name and residence,name and type of steamer,number,crew,etc.,etc.,etc.,in addition to whatever national papers they are allowed or required by law to carry;such Customs papers are to be renewed annually and are to be surrendered on change of ownership or when the vessel ceases to ply. The fee for the first issue of Customs papers will be taels 10 and for each renewal taels 2.

3. Small steamers thus registered at the Customs may ply freely in the waters of the port without reporting their m movements at the Customs;but if they go inland they must report both departure and return. No unregistered steamer will be allowed to proceed inland.

4. As regards exibition of lights,prevention of collision, shipping of crews,and inspection of machinery,etc.,etc.,

all

of vas yd hatlapot to hasolla ata yala ataqap lamolaan
bna ylanmma hasaaat ad of ata ataqap amoanad dave:vtta
ant maav to qlantawwo to oquolo ao hatabaattwa ad of ata
-and to suaal:tatlz ant tal ost ant? .yla of nanlaa laaaov
.s alaat lasaaat dola tal bna OL alaat ad lllv ataqat amot

vly yan anolaad ant ta hatatalgat anal ataaaata llaml .2
a tlalf gaftaqat dualdly ataq and to ataaw and ml ylaatt
daan tald bralml oy yald il dud:aamdaad and ta atanavyom
taamala hatatalgatww of .atnatat bna atatnaqab alod ataqat
.hmalml baaaatq of bawolla ad lllv

,nalallaa to malanavata,atdall to malalalxa ahtaqat aA .4
.ata,.vtaalalaam to nalaaqaat bam,awato to galdalda

xmlaml azaam Mavlaatlon Aalalalaaa to 1950.

A. Aalalatalatlon.

1. Ama lmlaml aavlat to ala Tlaalyl Yolz ptvalvaaan ata palaql
qaaaal bf ama llaml atamaata ta-.atmaata-.avlalml to .taloyAm-.bylyAm tltl

.Tlaaly Yolzs.

2. Aaml atamaata ta Tlaaly Yolzs mvlalaw vaalaml bylyAm aml ml ala
tavlaw to atat ta Aolyml .aaaal .bmalml .atz.bmalml ql ad tAqlm-
aaala bf ala Caalaaa bml ql alal dzo apaq atqaa al bml aaala Caalaaa
to aqyf bna ama.aaaalaaz bna aaml atzaw Zmlmlaaaa.
tavaalal ql aalalbla ml..ata..ata.wata.tadaml.tamala

all such steamers are to observe the rules in force at the port they belong to.

B. — Revenue.

5. Cargo shipped at Treaty Ports is to be reported to the Customs and is to pay such duties as the Customs decide to be leviable. Cargo brought to a Treaty Port from inland is to be similarly dealt with.

6. Cargo landed or shipped inland is to pay at the place of landing or shipment whatever dues or duties the local regulations call for.

7. If such steamers have vessels in tow, they must bring to at whatever stations the vessels towed are required to stop at for their cargoes to be dealt with as local rules prescribe.

C. - Judicial.

8. Offenses inland, whether against revenue laws or affecting persons or property, are to be dealt with by the local authorities of the district in the same way as if there committed by their own people; but, if the vessel concerned is foreign owned, or the person implicated is a Chinese employed on board such foreign-owned vessel, the local authorities are to communicate with the nearest Commissioner of Customs, and

and the Commissioner in turn with the Consul,who may send a deputy to watch the proceedings. If the offender is a foreigner,he is to be sent to the Consul at the nearest Treaty Port,in the manner prescribed by Treaties where foreigners without passports are arrested.

9. If any such steamer passes inland stations that ought to be stopped at,without stopping,or if the crew,etc.,etc.,etc., creates trouble inland,the Customs may withdraw the Customs papers and refuse the vessel permission to proceed inland again.

The above rules are for the inaugeration of steam traffic on inland waters and are subject to such changes as may from time to time be found necessary.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 8 1898
BUREAU.

No. 2951.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack by subject & file
aas
AUG 8 1898

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
8 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 24th, 1898.

Ack Aug 13 1898

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The return of the Empress Dowager to power.

Synopsis: Officials receiving appointments are directed to thank her. The influence of Li Hung Chang will be enhanced. The foreign policy will be firmer.

No. 2951.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, Cnina, June 24th,1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,Esq.,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to report that there are indications in China that the Empress Dowager will hereafter take an active participation in govermental affairs. By an imperial decree issued the 14th instant it is ordered that in the future,if any one shall be so fortunate as to receive a reward from Her Majesty,or be given a high military,or civil post of the first rank,or a Vice Presidency of a Board,such recipients of Her Majestys favor shall be allowed to address memorials directly to Her Majesty giving thanks for such favors. The Tartar Generals,Viceroys,and Governors of Provinces and Assistant Military Governors are also to be included in the above permission. This decree taken in connection with the recent changes made

made in the Grand Council and the Yamen,and with the fact that Li Hung Chang has recently received the Double Dragon,point to the probability that the influence of Li in the government will be increased.

He was always a protege of the Empress Dowager.

Weng-Tung-ho,who was at the head of the Grand Council, and who has recently been degraded,and relegated to his native city,was for many years an antagonist of Li. He was the intimate friend of Prince Kung,and the death of the latter precipitated his fall from power. Wang-wen-shan,late Viceroy of Chihli,who was ordered up to Peking on the dying recommendation of Prince Kung,has stood very well with foreigners at Tientsin.

Jung-Lu,who succeeds Wang-wen-shan,as Viceroy,is regarded as one of the most intelligent of the Manchus at the capitol. He is the first Manchu who has been appointed Viceroy of Chihli.

The return of the Empress Dowager to power furnishes an indication that the foreign policy of China will be firmer, and that resistance will be made to further unreasonable foreign demands.

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

No. 2952.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
To keep of War for his information - ack
AUG 27 1898

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 27 1898
BUREAU

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REC'D.
26 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 29th, 1898.

No. 290 Mer Dept
Aug. 29/98

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject. China proposes to adopt the Western system of drilling troops.

No. 2952

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, June 29th,1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a translation of an Imperial Decree of the 28th instant which indicates that China will shortly adopt the Western system of drills for its army.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Translation of a decree issued by the Emperor and published in the Peking Gazette of June 28th,1898.

Enclosure with despatch No.2952.

A Decree issued by the Emperor and published in the Peking Gazette, June 28th, 1898.

We have received a memorial from Hu Chu-fen, Governor of Peking, requesting that a new system should be adopted of skillfully drilling the Chinese Provincial Forces and the Peking Field Force.

We have also received a memorial from the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-fen requesting that the question of adopting the Western system of drill for the Peking and Provincial Forces be considered.

We issued instructions on various occasions to the Ministers of the Grand Council, to confer with the Princes and Ministers of the Board of Military Affairs, the Princes and Ministers commanding the Peking Field Forces and the Lieutenant Generals of the Eight Banner Forces and decide upon a satisfactory system and report to us.

The Board of Military Affairs, however, has now been abolished. Our instructions therefore, that the question be considered and a report in detail be submitted to Us, now apply to the Grand Council, the Princes and Ministers commanding the Peking Field Force and the Lieutenant Generals of the Eight Banner. These officers are to consult together and submit of their deliberations. There must not be any delay in this matter.

No. 2953.

Mr Sweet
Mr Chelton

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 3 1898
BUREAU

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26 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 2nd, 1898.

AUG 26 1898

No 41 Aux Ltr 2d 1

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Acknd again Dec 3 98

Subject: American claims in the island of Haitan and coolsy strike at Fuchau.

Synopsis: Minister has filed the claims mentioned. He was never asked to intervene in the matter of the strike.

Copy to Consul at Foochow referred to his no 13 of March 7 1898 rcvd no 12 - 1898

Acknd again copy to Shanghai Aug 29.

No. 2953.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 2nd, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In your despatch, No. 1576 of the 4th of May last, you state that the Consul at Fuchau had made to you certain representations as to the delays interposed by Chinese officials to the settlement of claims of American citizens for injuries to their persons and property, and had complained that the local authorities do not protect his chair coolies against intimidation by the members of the guild of chair coolies. You further direct me to aid the Consul in all proper ways in his efforts to obtain the settlement of the claims in question and in securing the necessary protection for his servants.

As to the first branch of this instruction; I have the honor to inform you that on the 26th of last April, I addressed the Yamen on the subject. I was never asked to do so before. I enclose a copy of my note to the Yamen. I enclose also a translation of the Yamen's answer. The matter rests there at present and no doubt will be sttled. I intended to report it when it was settled.

As

.beLf

As to the second branch of your instruction relating to the strike of the chair coolies, I have to say that my intervention in the matter was never asked.

/3 I enclose a copy of the Consul's despatch on the subject wherein he simply informs me as a matter of news that a strike has taken place and in the close he plainly intimates that no intervention is necessary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Denby to the Yamen, April 26th, 1898.
2. The Yamen to Mr. Denby, May 4th, 1898.
3. Mr. Gracey to Mr. Denby, March 9th, 1898.

Enclosure 1 in despatch No.2953.

MR. DENBY TO THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

Peking, April 26th, 1898.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to inform you that in 1897 the American Methodist Mission perpetually leased a house adjoining their church in Tan T'ou, on the island of Haitan, and when the sellers vacated the house one Ho Shui-shui, a person having no interest in the property, moved into the house, refusing to give up possession. The Sub-Prefect investigated the case at Haitan and decided that Ho Shui-shui had no right to the premises. He promised to eject Ho Shui-shui, but he failed to enforce either his decision or his promise.

The Mission holds the deeds and other papers of this property, and the deeds are duly stamped by the Chinese authorities.

On March 17th, 1897, Miss Allen, a member of the M. E. Mission, went to Tan T'ou for the purpose of opening a school in the house unlawfully occupied by Ho Shui-shui and his wife. She sent a request to him that he vacate the house, but he immediately collected a company of persons, about one hundred in number, and attacked the church and parsonage in which Miss Allen was staying. The mob yelled and used vile language, tried to break open the doors and windows and threw stones into the church and house, some

of

of which came through the roof. The total damage done to the three houses is estimated at $160. The following were recognised as being leaders in the mob collected by Ho Shui-shui Nien Chang, a clerk in the Sub-Prefect's yamen, Ho A-hsia, Ho A-ying, Ho Pa-ti, Ch'en Ya-tou, Liu Shih-tou, A-tsei, Chung Ah-sun, Liu Ya Pieh-chi, Ch'en Cha-ti, Ho Ch'ao-Ch'eng Ho Ch'ao-yin, Liu Ts'ing-lung, Lu Yung-chun, Lu Yung-chung, Yeh-ngong, and Chih Mu, the last five soldiers.

The present Consul at Foochow and his predecessor have ever since the riot occurred been endeavoring to settle this case with the local authorities, but have been unable to do so, and the Consul has finally sent it to me.

I may observe that the missionaries were carrying on their work at Tan T'ou quietly and peaceably and what right had Ho Shui-shui to collect a mob and destroy the property of the missionaries to the extent of $160? The local authorities up to the present time have done nothing in the matter and I respectfully demand the payment of the claim $160 for damages and the punishment of the rioters.

I hav etc.,

(Signed) Charles Denby.

Enclosure 2 in despatch No.2953.

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN TO MR. DENBY.

Peking, May 4th, 1898.

Your Excellency:

On the 28th April we had the honor to receive Your Excellency's note stating that the American Methodist Mission perpetually leased a house adjoining their church in Tan Tou, on the island of Haotan, and when the sellers vacated the house one Ho Shui-shui, a person having no interest in the property, moved into the house, refusing to give up possession. The Sub-Prefect investigated the case at Haitan, and decided that Ho Shui-shui had no right to the premises. He promised to eject Ho Shui-shui, but he failed to enforce either his decision or his promise.

On March 17th, 1897, Miss Allen, a member of the M. E. Mission, went to Tan T'ou for the purpose of opening a school in the house occupied by Ho Shui-shui, and his wife. Ho Shui-shui vacated the house, but he immediately collected a company of persons, about one hundred in number, and attacked the church and house in which Miss Allen was staying. The total damage done to the three houses is estimated at $160. The leaders in the mob were Nien Chang, Ho A-hsia and others. The present Consul at Foochow and his predecessor have ever since the riot occurred been endeavoring to settle this case with the local authorities, but have been

unable

unable to do so, and Your Excellency now demands the payment of the claim and the punishment of the rioters.

On receipt of Your Excellency's note, the Yamen at once telegraphed the Viceroy at Foochow, to lose no time in investigating the case. He has now reported by wire that "a Christian named Tseng Wen Wan bought the house in question from a man named Ho. But before the full amount of purchase money had been paid Mr. Tseng demanded that Mr. Ho should vacate the house. This, Mr. Ho was not willing to do. Stones were thrown at the house and some of the tiles were broken. No other damage was done. Tseng Wen Wan has not appeared in Court and the officials have not been able to investigate and close the case. Strict injunctions however have been issued to the Sub-Prefect to lose no time in bringing the case to a settlement."

We have the honor to transmit the above telegraphic reply from the Viceroy at Foochow for Your Excellency's information.

Cards of Ministers with compliments.

His Excellency

Charles Denby,

etc. etc. etc.

Omit.

Enclosure 3 with despatch No.2953.

MR. GRACEY TO MR. DENBY.

No.20. Foochow, March 9th, 1898.

Sir:-

I have the honor to state that on the 6th of this month I wired you in regard to disturbances at this port which had grown serious,to such an extent as to make it apparent to the several Consuls that energetic action must be taken by our representatives in Peking to prevent greater outrages.

At a meeting of the Consular Body it was decided that we should severally wire to our respective Ministers, and I sent you in cipher the following despatch.

"Minister Denby Peking. Foreigners chair coolies strike,threaten violence. Consular body unitedly complain worthlessness of official promises and entire inactivity. Russian Consul wires more fully."

In the accompanying despatch, a copy of which I have sent to the State Department for their information concerning the difficulties of administration of affairs in this district,I have given all necessary particulars of this trouble. I have to report that since Monday,the 7th.,the officials have put forth earnest efforts. This may be due to instructions received from Peking and also the timely arrival of two British war vessels and the British Admiral of the

Pacific

Pacific Squadron, at this port.

I have etc.,

(Signed) Samuel L. Gracey.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 26 1898
BUREAU.

RECEIVED.
AUG 26 1898
BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE.

No. 2954.

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REC'D.
26 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 4th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledgment of Department's Instructions numbered from 1576 to 1588 inclusive, and certain Instructions without number.

(Despatch No. 2942, dated June 10th, 1898.)

No. 2954

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 4th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No.2942, dated June 10th, 1898,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions numbered from 1576 to 1588 inclusive, and without number dated May 5th, May 5th, and May 17th, 1898, and circulars dated May 7th and May 17th, 1898.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 26 1898
BUREAU

No. 2955.

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1898
BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE.

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REC'D.
26 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 4th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Department's telegram of June 30th, 1898, confirmed. President's proclamation of June 27th extending the blockade of Cuba so as to include all the ports on the south coast from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz inclusive, also San Juan, Porto Rico.

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No. 2955.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 4th, 1899.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 30th ultimo, a copy of which is appended on the overleaf,

and to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Copy of telegram.

Washington, June 30th, 1898.

Denby,

American Legation, Peking.

In addition to blockade of ports specified in his proclamation of April 22nd, 1898, -President by proclamation dated June 27th announces blockade of all the ports on the south coast of Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz inclusive also San Juan, Porto Rico. Notify Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Sgd.) Moore.

Acting.

Printed in Advance Sheets Sept.12.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 26 1898
BUREAU

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack, and sent to
Mr. Emory. ada
AUG 26 1898

No. 2956

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
26 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 6th, 1898.

Aug. 29/98

Mr. Denby to the Secretary of State.

Subject: Decree issued by the Emperor in regard to the building of the Lu Kou Chiao-Hankow and other railway lines.

No. 2956

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 5th,1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of a decree issued by the Emperor in regard to the building of the Lu Kou Chiao-Hankow and other railway lines.

It will be observed that His Majesty directs the Director General Sheng-Hsuan-huai to commence and hurry on the building of the Lu Kou Chiao-Hankow line at once as it involves important interests and should there be any further carelessness or neglect shown in carrying out the Imperial commands,the Director General will be held responsible.

The officers in charge of the other lines are,in like manner,ordered to lose no time in pushing forward the work on them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Translation of a decree of the Emperor in regard to building the Lu Kou Chiao-Hankow and other railways. Peking Gazette,June 27th,1898.

Enclosure in despatch No. 2956

A Decree of the Emperor in regard to building the Lu Kou Chiao-Hankow and other railroads - published in the Peking Gazette, June 27th, 1898.

Some time ago, in connection with the building of the Lu Kou Chiao-Hankow railroad, a company was formed by merchants and We appointed Sheng Hsuan-huai, Director-General thereof. Two years have now elapsed. A beginning has been made of the work, in so far, that the line has been surveyed and land purchased.

This railway involves most important interests, and how can We endure looking on at the building thereof being procrastinated and put off. A loan has already been negotiated and Sheng Hsuan-huai is hereby commanded to commence and hurry the work on at once. He is also commanded to present to Us, in a memorial, particulars and details of the work. Should there be any further delay in putting the building of the line into operation and any carelessness or neglect shown in this important and essential work, the responsibility will rest with him. How can Sheng Hsuan-huai undertake to bear the blame of such a serious fault?

Let all the officials entrusted with the management of the Canton-Hankow line, the Nanking line, and the Shanghai line, in like manner, lose no time in commencing work.

They must not suit themselves and be dilatory.

TELEGRAM.

8 W BX GI 4

Peking

Day,
Washn

ARRIVED CONGER.

10:40Pm July 9th. 1898.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack by mail.
JUL 9 1898

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 11 1898
BUREAU.

No. 3.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 26 1898

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
26AUG1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 10th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming his telegram of the 7th of July in which he reports his arrival at Peking. Has taken charge of the Legation.

No. 3.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 10th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have today taken over charge of this Legation; also to confirm my telegram of the 7th instant, a copy of which is appended on the overleaf.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Copy of Telegram.

Peking, China, July 7th, 1898.

Day.

Washington.

Arrived.

Conger.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 18 1898
NEW YORK N.Y.
REC'D. C.
17 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Note and file.
AUG 17 1898

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 10th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Wasington, D . C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that I have reached my post and have today assumed the duties of my office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

William E. Bainbridge

2nd Secretary.

No. 2957

File

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 29 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
29 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 11th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting his successor's receipt for the Cipher of the Department of State, No. 39.

O

No. 8957.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 10th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith my successor's receipt for the Cipher of the Department of State, No. 39, and to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

One as above.

Enclosure No— in Despatch No 2957.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 11th, 1898.

Received of Hon. Charles Denby one "Cipher of the "Department of State", No. 39, edition of 1876.

E. H. Conger

No. 2958.

File

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 29 1898
BUREAU.

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REC'D.
29 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Peking, China, July 11th, 1898.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Minister's departure.

Synopsis: Thanks rendered to his associates for their valuable services.

No. 2958.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 10th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that my successor,, Hon. Edwin H. Conger, has arrived and has this day taken over charge of this Legation.

On leaving Peking it affords me pleasure to bear witness to the zeal, efficiency, and ability with which Mr. H . G . Squiers has discharged his duties since his arrival here. I predict for him a career of usefulness and distinction.

I beg to express to the retiring Second Secretary, Mr. E . K . Lowry, and to the Interpreter, Mr. F . D . Cheshire, my obligations for valuable services rendered by them in their respective positions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

No. 4

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 30 1898
BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject & file
AUG 29 1898

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
29AUG1898
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, July 11th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ackd Sent. 1.

Subject: Minister Denby and Minister Conger received by the Tsungli Yamen and in audience by His Imperial Majesty. Letter of recall and credence presented. Speeches made by the Ministers and replies by His Majesty.

No. 4

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 11th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

I have the honor to report that

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that on my arrival at Peking, Minister Denby had already arranged for my reception by the Tsungli Yamen at 10 A.M. of July 7th; at which hour accompanied by Colonel Denby and the entire Legation staff, I called, presented the official copy of my letter of credence, and was most cordially received by Li Hung Chang and the other members of the Yamen.

An elaborate luncheon was served, congratulations over the long continued friendly relations between our two countries were exchanged, earnest wishes for an uninterrupted continuance expressed on both sides. Many inquires made concerning former ministers and American friends and acquaintances of several members of the Yamen, and arrangements completed for the Imperial Audience to take place at 10 oclock the next morning.

On the 9th at the hour fixed, Minister Denby and I, with the Secretaries and Interpreter, repaired to the

Imperial

Imperial Palace, there with great military display and ceremonial pomp, we were received by His Imperial Majesty, brief speeches were made by Colonel Denby and myself, and each cordially and gracefully replied to by the young Emperor. Copies of all are enclosed.

Our remarks were read from the platform upon which the throne or chair of the Emperor was placed, and our letters of recall and credence received by the Emperor directly from our hands. This is only the second time the Emperor has received credentials thus directly; the first being from the French Minister recently arrived at this post. Thus gradually the walls of seclusion and conservatism are breaking down in China and giving increased opportunities for intercourse and trade development with the rest of the world.

I take the occasion in this despatch to place on file expression of my grateful appreciation of the cordial reception accorded me by Colonel Denby and the Legation staff, and of the kind and generous assistance given me by each and all in assuming charge of this Legation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Speech of Minister Denby.
2. His Imperial Majesty's reply.
3. Speech of Minister Conger.
4. His Majesty's reply.

Enclosure No. 1 in despatch No. 4.

Speech of Minister Denby.

Your Majesty:

I have the honor to present to Your Majesty the letter of recall that I have received from my government.

In this instruction I have been directed to convey to Your Majesty the assurance of the sincere desire of the President of the United States to strengthen the friendly feeling now happily existing between China and the United States.

During thirteen years residence near the Court of Your Majesty I have sedulously striven to promote friendly relations between the two countries.

On retiring now I beg to express my thanks to Your Majesty, and to the members of the Tsungli Yamen and all the high officers of Your Majesty's government for the uniform kindness with which I have always been treated.

I now have the honor to present to Your Majesty my successor Honorable E.H. Conger who is one of our most distinguished citizens for whom I bespeak the same consideration that has been shown to myself.

Enclosure No. 2 in despatch No. 4.

Speech of Minister Denby.

Your Majesty:

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I now have the honor to present to Your Majesty my successor Honorable E.H. Conger who is one of our most distinguished citizens for whom I beespeak the same consideration that has been shown to myself.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 4

Translation of Emperor's remarks in reply to Colonel Denby's Address at Audience July 8th, 1898.

Your Excellency has resided in China as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for fourteen years. You have also held the position of Dean of the Diplomatic Body. You have considered the questions that have come up in an even-tempered and harmonious spirit, arguing them upon their merits and you have always listened to reason.

In everything you have undertaken you have Acted for the attainment of that which is good and China will never forget this.

The Tsungli Yamen have had made the 3rd of the 1st order of the Double Dragon which we have conferred upon Your Excellency in testimony of the friendly intercourse existing between our respective countries; and as you are retiring from your mission and returning home it is Our wish that you may have a pleasant journey, enjoy robust health and meet with good fortune.

We ask Your Excellency to convey Our good wishes to the President of the United States.

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Translation of Emperor's remarks in reply to Colonel Denby's Address at Audience July 8th, 1898.

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We ask Your Excellency to convey Our good wishes to the President of the United States.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 4

Mr. Conger's speech .

Your Imperial Majesty:-

Under the commission of the President of the United States of America, I have come to reside near the government of Your Imperial Majesty and am charged by him to convey a special message of friendship and good will and particularly to express the President's gratification over the long period of uninterrupted friendly relations between the United States and China,-extending over more than half a century.

The President most highly appreciates the friendship of China and looks with lively interest upon whatever will strenghten her independence and prosperity .

In further evidence of which, I now have the honor to place in the hands of Your Imperial Majesty this letter accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to China.

Rapid communication on the Pacific has made China and the United States very near neighbors and the progress and development of each, has made many of their interests mutual.

It is the President's desire to continue this close friendship, to foster this neighbourly situation and to encourage and promote the progress of both nations.

It is my duty and shall be my pleasure to give my

Enclosure No.3 in Despatch No.4

Mr. Conger's speech.

Your Imperial Majesty:-

Under the commission of the President of the United States of America, I have come to reside near the government of Your Imperial Majesty and am charged by him to convey a special message of friendship and good will and particularly to express the President's gratification over the long period of uninterrupted friendly relations between the United States and China,-extending over more than half a century.

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It is the President's desire to continue this close friendship,to foster this neighbourly situation and to encourage and promote the progress of both nations.

It is my duty and shall be my pleasure to give my

best efforts to this end, and to perpetuate the good relations so long cherished and maintained by my distinguished predecessor, Minister Denby, whose eminently satisfactory mission has brought signal credit to himself and great good to both countries.

In the accomplishment of this, I bespeak the kind consideration and generous cooperation of the Government of Your Imperial Majesty.

With the highest personal regard for Your Imperial Majesty, I tender my sincerest wishes for the largest measure of prosperity and happiness for Yourself, your Government and your people.

best efforts to this end,and to perpetuate the good relations so long cherished and maintained by my distinguished predecessor, Minister Denby,whose eminently satisfactory mission has brought signal credit to himself and great good to both countries.

In the accomplishment of this,I beseek the kind consideration and generous cooperation of the Government of Your Imperial Majesty.

With the highest personal regard for Your Imperial Majesty,I tender my sincerest wishes for the largest measure of prosperity and happiness for Yourself,Your Government and Your people.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 4

Translation of Emperor's remarks in reply to Mr. Conger's address.

When did Your Excellency arrive in Peking? I hope you had a pleasant journey.

The relations hitherto existing between Our respective countries have been friendly. Your honourable country has, for years, been actuated by a feeling of kindness toward China. This, China will never forget.

I hope Your Excellency may enjoy all happiness, in accordance with your heart's desire, in your residence in China; and whenever questions of an international nature between the United States and China come up, they may be considered in an even-tempered and harmonious spirit. This will be pleasing to Us.

Enclosure No. 4 to Report No. [illegible]

Translation to Emperor's remarks in reply to Mr. [illegible]

Sorry, I cannot understand what you are saying.

Now I hope you will excuse my rudeness in having made such a long speech. Finally, I wish to express my deepest sympathy for the great loss you have suffered in the death of your father. Please convey my condolences to your mother.

I shall not forget all the trouble you have taken in coming to Japan, and I hope that your visit will be a pleasant one.

No. 5

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY.
AUG 29 1898

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
29 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 12th, 1898.

Rec'd Sept. 2.
Copy to Shanghai Aug 31.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Report on jail at the United States Consulate General, on the building now occupied by the Consulate and on the postal agency.

(Instructions without number dated March 31st, 1898.)

No. 5

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 12th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Complying with Department's instructions of March 31st, last, sent me at Des Moines, Iowa, directing me on my arrival at Shanghai to confer with the Consul General respecting the unsuitableness of the Consular jail as a place for long confinement, the overhauling of the Consulate, its removal to new quarters and the continuance of the postal agency,-I have the honor to report that I found the jail, located in the basement of the Consulate General, not up to the standard of modern jails; but fairly well suited to short terms of confinement, yet too damp and poorly ventilated for long confinements.

The Municipal jail is still worse, and the English jail has been leased by the municipality while it constructs a new one. This, however, has at present no room for foreign prisoners. Thomas Gay, the long term prisoner, has now been released; hence there is no immediate necessity for arranging another place of confinement.

As to the Consulate General,-It is in a convenient part of the city, is a good building and well arranged;

but

but rents in that locality have advanced very rapidly of late,and it is very probable that a much higher rental will be demanded at the termination of the present lease, which expires March 31st,1900. There seems to be no suitable building at present available;but the Consul General informs me that the owners of the present structure can probably be prevailed upon to build a new building conveniently located,with appropriate offices and a suitable jail,and lease it for a rental no greater than that paid for the present quarters.

I have therefore advised the Consul General to make thorough inquiry and submit definite information to the Department upon the question,and would recommend the retention of the present Consulate General and jail until the expiration of the existing lease.

As to the continuance of the postal agency for the reasons so fully and clearly set forth by the Consul General in a recent despatch upon the subject, which I cordially endorse;but do not consider necessary to repeat,- I beleive the postal agency should be continued until China is in fact in the Postal Union.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 30 1898
BUREAU

No. 6

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
2 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 14th, 1898.

Rcvd Sept. 1.
Ans. Sept. 11/98

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Requests that the official mail for the Legation be sent in a despatch bag direct.

Directions for sending.

No. 6

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 14th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to request that in future the official mail of this Legation be transmitted to and from Washington in a dispatch bag direct.

The Legation's mail is now sent under cover to the Consulate General at Shanghai and from there forwarded in the Consulate despatch bag to the Department. The mail from the Department is forwarded to us in the same way. This is not only expensive in the way of postage; but requires considerable time in sealing and addressing the covers and very often a steamer is lost by the delay at Shanghai. An official mail was received here June 2nd and none after that date until the following 29th, while an open mail reached here on the 26th.

I have been informed by the Imperial Post Office that sealed despatch bags from Washington containing diplomatic correspondence of the United States government to its representative here will, as an act of courtesy, not be subject to any fees or taxes and will be accepted by the Imperial Post Office and transmitted with all possible care and promptitude.

The

The despatch bag should be carefully addressed to the Legation and the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai directed to hand it over to the Imperial Post Office at that place for transmission here.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 31 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
29 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 7

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 15th, 1898.

Rec'd Sept. 21

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Inventory of government property in the United States Legation at Peking. Condition of the premises occupied by the Legation and of the furniture in the offices and residences. Request for additional furniture and books.

No. 7

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 15th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith receipted invoices of all government property found at this Legation and to report on the condition of the business and property as follows:-

The business has been kept well in hand and so successful has Colonel Denby and his staff been in its despatch that but very few cases remain unsettled.

The docket is consequently nearly clear and the relations between the Chinese government and this Legation seem to be most cordial and friendly.

The office building, being comparatively new, is in very good condition. The several residences, servant's quarters, stables etc. are very old and require more or less repairs; but whether or not the six hundred dollars reserved from the rent is sufficient for the same I cannot tell until the repairing is begun.

The furniture in the Minister's office is ample, except a desk chair, and in good condition. That in all the other offices is very meagre and some of it old and

worthless

worthless. The government owns no desk in the First Secretary's office that can be used;there are only two chairs in any office except the Minister's,and not a suitable desk chair in any.

While the library contains a large number of books, many of them are absolutely without value.

In view of the judicial jurisdiction of the Minister and the absolute lack of any reference libraries in this country;a more complete and modern law library is a necessity.

The matter of furniture in the Minister's residence will be made the subject of a further special despatch.

I have,therefore,to represent the absolute necessity of the following furniture and books,and to request that the Department of State cause the several books to be forwarded from the United States,and that I be authorized to purchase the furniture in China. It can probably be procured more cheaply in Shanghai than elsewhere.

Furniture.

Four revolving office chairs,one for each office.

One roller top desk for First Secretary.

One flat top desk for First Secretary.

One file case for First Secretary.

Three office chairs for First Secretary.

One table for Second Secretary.

Three chairs for Second Secretary .

Three pairs curtains for Second Secretary.

One rug for Second Secretary.

Three

Three chairs for the Interpreter.

Books.

United States Supreme Court Reports from Vol.140 to date and digest thereto.

Weeks on Naturalization.

Foster's Federal Procedure.

Century Dictionary.

Atlas of the World.(A late edition.)

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E A Conger

Enclosure.

Inventory of the property belonging to the United States in the Legation at Peking, China

Enclosure in Despatch No 7.

Government furniture in Minister's house.

Wing.

1 iron couch; 1 iron high post bed-stead and spring;

1 old chest of drawers; Chinese wardrobe; oval shape divan; 2 rocking chairs cane seated; 1 old foreign wardrobe; towel rack;

West Room:

1 camphor wood wardrobe; 2 camphor wood chests of drawers; 1 long black table; 1 small set drawers and shelves; 1 small Chinese table; 1 small work table; 1 iron bed-stead;and spring mattress; chair; ~~Chinese matting on floor~~; 2 toilette mirrors.

Bath Room Adjoining:

1 wash stand; 1 towel rack; 1 set cheap black shelves.

South Room:

1 upholstered sofa; 4 upholstered chairs; 1 big rocking chair; 1 commode; 1 paper screen; 1 wooden bed-stead; 1 cheval-glass; ~~matting on floor~~; cretonne window curtains;

North Room Adjoining;

1 window curtains maddrass cloth; 1 camphor wood set drawers; 1 old wardrobe; 1 small Chinese table; 1 wash-stand; towel rack; 3 cane seated chairs; 1 upholstered sofa; 1 toilette mirror (oval); 2 stands with hooks for clothes; ~~matting on floor~~.

Hall:

1 folding card-table; 1 hat-rack; 1 side-table; 1 Chinese sofa; 1 Japanese screen; 1 elk horns; 2 Chinese chairs; ~~matting~~ .

Coolie Passage:

3 tables; 1 cupboard; 1 set shelves; 1 ice chest;

Drawing Room:

2 bouquet tables; 2 yellow satin portieres; 2 pairs yellow satin window curtains; 2 Chinese cabinets; 1 yellow satin screen; 2 yellow satin sofas; 4 chairs upholstered in yellow satin; 4 high backed reception chairs; 2 yellow satin round ottomans; 3 chairs upholstered in blue with crimson plush; 1 oval table with plush cover; mantel mirror; music stand; 2 round tables; 1 piano lamp; 1 easle; candelabra;

Dining Room.

1 side-board; 1 buffet table; side table; 1 small set drawers; 18 leather covered chairs; 1 extension table; two large Japanese screens.

Smoking or North West Room.

2 small Chinese tables; 4 leather covered arm chairs; 4 small bent wood cane chairs; 6 velveteen curtains; 1 sofa covered to match; 1 cupboard; 1 round table; 1 square Japanese table.

Front Reception Room.

1 mantel mirror; 2 upholstered sofas; 1 library table; 3 upholstered chairs; 1 leathered covered chair; 1 arm chair;; 1 book-case; 1 Chinese set shelves; 1 picture Madonna; window curtains red brocade; 1 coal scuttle;; set brass shovel, tongs, poker and stand; 1 bamboo tea table.

4 tea poys; 1 high backed black satin chair; Canole brackets; lamps; one case Chinese toys. & Gift of the Two vases. Emperor.

Summary.

Six bed-steads; 5 5 iron, 1 oak; of which three are at 1st Secretary' house; 3 spiral spring mattresses in Minister's house; eight Chinese carpets; 5 screens; 4 black tea-poys; 3 toilette mirrors; 1 long cheval glass; 2 mantel mirrors; 14 pairs thick curtains of all sorts and conditions; 2 portieres in Drawing Room.

List of Furniture in the House of the First Secretary of the U. S. Legation belonging to the Government.

In Drawing Room.

1 mirror; 2 easy chairs; 7 parlor chairs; 1 divan.

In Office.

2 arm chairs; 1 black table; 1 revolving desk, 1 pair curtains.

Hall.

1 black table; 1 hat rack; 1 hanging lamp.

South Bed Room.

1 mirror; 1 dressing table; 1 bedstead; 2 small tables; 1 washstand; 1 set shelves; 1 towel rack;.

East End Room.

1 cupboard, glass doors; 1 washstand; 1 semicircular table.

Bath Room.

1 ward robe; 1 shower; 1 commode.

North Bed Room.

1 bureau; 1 wardrobe.

Dinning Room.

1 round table; 1 cupboard; 1 mirror; 1 folding table.

Passage Way.

2 cupboards.

Store Room.

1 dinning table.

Hallway.

1 large ice box; 8 old lamps.

Inventory of Books in Minister's Office.

---oOo---

One set of U. S. Foreign Relations with some old numbers.

1 vol. Lord Elgin's Mission to China.

" " Wharton's International Law.

Several Copies of Customs Gazette.

1 vol. Wharton on the Conflict of Laws.

" " Lippincott's Gazetteer.

3 " Encyclopaedia.

2 " Favier - Peking.

1 " Hall's International Law.

1 " Bar's " "

5 " Messages & Papers of the Presidents of the United States.

1 " Society in China.

1 " Duglas' Society in China.

2 " Treaties and Conventions.

1 " Consular Regulations 81 - 88.

1 " United States Treaties.

1 " Westlate's Private International Law.

1 " Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

1 " Reduction of Gold and Silver.

1 " Customs Manual.

1 " Foreign Jurisdiction..

1 " Consular Regulations '86.

1 " Revised Statutes 1878.

2 " The Middle Kingdom.

1 " The Far Eastern Question.

1 " Anti-Foreign Riots in China.

Inventory of Government Furniture in Interpreter's house.

Drawing Room.

1 small sofa } covered with red velvet.
4 chairs }

1 writing desk.

1 card table.

Dining Room.

1 dining table. } teak wood.
10 chairs. }
1 side board

Bed Room.

2 easy chairs, covered with cretonne.

1 vol.	Treaties between China and Foreign Powers.
1 "	Exterritoriality.
1 "	French Dictionary.
1 "	Korean Treaties.
1 "	History of Szechuan Riots.
1 "	Treaties between China, Siam, Japan & the United States.
1 "	International Law - Davis.
1 "	Almanac Gotha.
1 "	International Law Digest.
1 "	Cities and Towns in China.
2 "	Hertslet's Treaties.
1 "	The Chinese Government - Mayers.
	A lot of Pamphlets.
1 vol.	Bradley's Atlas of the World.
	Some unbound Statutes of the United States.

----------oOo----------

In First Secretary's Office.

45 vols.	Consular Reports.
9 "	Chinese Recorder.
15 "	Foreign Relations.
2 "	Commercial Relations.
22 "	Reports and Returns of Trade.
1 "	Webster's Dictionary.
1 "	Things Chinese.
1 "	Trestles between the United States & China, Japan, Lewchew
1 "	Government Salary Tables.

42 vols.	Consular Reports.	
8 "	Chinese Recorder.	
12 "	Foreign Relations.	
8 "	Government Publications.	
52 "	Reports and Returns of Trade.	
1 "	Registrar's Directories.	
1 "	Treaties between the United States & China. Japan. Treaties.	
1 "	Treaties between China. Italy. Japan & the United States.	
1 "	Treaties between China and Foreign Powers.	
1 vol.	Treaties, &c. of the Ports.	
1 "	A List of Treaties.	
1 "	The Chinese Government - Mayers.	
5 "	Registrar's Reports.	
1 "	Cities and Towns in China.	
1 "	International Law Digest.	
1 "	Atlantic Cable.	
1 "	International Law - Davis.	
1 "	Treaties between China. Italy. Japan & the United States.	
1 "	History of Peoples Lotus.	
1 "	Korean Treaties.	
1 "	Treaty Digest.	
1 "	Extraditions.	
1 vol.	Treaties between China and Foreign Powers.	

(5)

In Office Library.

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26	vols.	United Statutes at Large.
17	"	United States Digest.
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2	"	Brightley's Digest.
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2	"	Statutes of the United States of America.
2	"	United States Digest. - Equity Digest.
1	"	Supplement of the Revised Statutes.
1	"	Police and Prison Cyclopaedia.
1	"	Popular Government.
1	"	Three Years' Service in China.

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1 "	The Life & Letters of S. Wells Williams.
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1 "	Williams on Real Estate.
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1 "	Wheton's Law of Nations.
2 "	International Laws and Laws of War.
1 "	Vattel's Law of Nations.
2 "	Wheton's Elements of International Law.
1 "	Letters and Journal of Lord Elgin.
3 "	Golownin's Japan.
1 "	United States Consuls' Manual.
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	Smith's visit to China.
	Ellis's Embassy to China.
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	The Cross and the Dragon.
	Ling Nam.
	Staton's Embassy.
	China) Prof. Douglas.
	History of British India.
	China and Siam.

	China and the Chinese.
	China.
	Smith's Action at Law.
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2 "	Bouvier's Law Dictionary.
4 "	Wendell's Blackstone's Commentaries.
2 "	Bishop on Criminal Law.
2 "	Williams' Law of Executors.
1 "	Starkie on Evidence.
1 "	Stephen on Pleading.
2 "	Langdell's cases on Contracts.
1 "	Commentaries on American Law - Wharton.
1 "	International Law - Woolsey.

In Interpreter's Office.

----------oOo----------

1 vol.	Chinese Dictionary.

In Second Secretary's Office.

----------oOo----------

53 vols. North China Herald.

Inventory of Furniture in Minister's Office.

----------oOo----------

(2) Tables; (1) Sofa; (1) Revolving Bookcase; (1) Bookcase; (9) Chairs; (1) Clock; (1) Washstand; (1) Set Drawers; (3) Maps; (1) Desk; (1) Declaration of Independence; (1) Set of Shovel and; Tongs; (1) Paper Basket; (1) Coal-hod; 4 pair of Window Curtains. Two official Chinese Chairs

In First Secretary's Office.

----------oOo----------

(1) Desk; (1) Revolving Bookcase; (1) Table; (1) Safe; (1) Copying-press and Stand; (2) Chairs; (1) Stove; (4) Curtains; (1) Paper Basket; (4) Pictures; (1) Large Cupboard; (1) Mimeograph, One by the writer

In Second Secretary's Office.

----------oOo----------

(1) Desk; (1) Table; (1) Stove; (2) Large Bookcases;Curtains; (2) Chairs.

In Interpreter's Office.

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(1) Desk; (1) Table; (1) Bookcase; (1) Revolving Bookcase; (1) Chest of Drawers; (8) Curtains; (8) Chairs; (1) Rug; (1) Coal-hod; (1) Clock; (1) Set Postal Scales.

In Chinese Writer's Office.

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(1) Table; (1) Set Drawers; (2) Chairs; (1) Stove.

ARCHIVES.

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" 15 - 38 "

" 30 and 31 duplicate numbers.

" 47 - 164 inclusive.

" 152 - 153, 154 duplicate numbers.

" 102

14 volumes Notes (Chinese correspondence.)

98 volumes Consular and Miscellaneous correspondence.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 11th, 1898.

Received from the Honorable Charles Denby the articles set forth and described in the foregoing inventory.

E. H. Conger

Filed in
Chinese Sheets
Sept. 17

No. 8

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
29 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack with ratification
Send to Mr. Conger to print
Send Mr. Conger 3 copies
AUG 29 1898
Send a printed copy to
Rev. Judson Smith.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 15th, 1898.

Acked
To Rev.
Judson
Smith
Sept. 19

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Translation of a decree of the Emperor in regard to intercourse between Chinese officials and missionaries.

(Peking Gazette, July 14th, 1898.)

No. 8

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 15th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of an important decree issued by the Emperor and published in the Peking Gazette on the 14th instant.

The importance of this decree is found in the fact that the Emperor emphasizes the treaty provisions authorizing the promulgation of the christian religion and forcibly reiterates his instructions to the authorities in the various provinces to see to it that proper protection is accorded to missionaries to the end that peace may prevail among the christians and non-christians. But the most important part of the decree, and that most hopeful for the missionaries, is the injunction given to local officers to receive missionaries when they ordinarily call upon them; because intercourse between them will lead to mutual trust, good faith and confidence in each other.

Such an order, coming from the Emperor, has never before been promulgated; it will serve a good purpose, for missionaries will now be able to make representations direct to the officials, concerning their work or their difficulties

difficulties, and time, trouble, and expense will thereby be saved.

It will be observed that action must be taken without loss of time to bring all unsettled cases to a termination, and any lack of energy in this respect by the local authorities is promised effective punishment.

The higher authorities will also be held to account, and none are to be allowed to shift their responsibility to others.

His Majesty seems determined to uphold and administer the law in the discharge of his duty and the decree should give the missionaries new hope and courage in their good work.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Enclosure.

Translation of a decree of the Emperor which was printed in the Peking Gazette of the 14th of July, 1898.

Enclosure in despatch No. 8

Translation of a decree issued by the Emperor and published in the Peking Gazette, July 14th, 1898.

The propogation of the christian religion, as practiced in foreign countries, is provided for by the stipulation of treaty. We have repeatedly issued Our instructions to the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces to see that satisfactory protection is accorded to missionaries in the hope that the people and the christians may live peaceably together.

But during the present year the missionary case at Chiang Pei Ting in Szechuan, and the cases at other places have not, as yet, been settled. In the province of Kwang Si, at Yung An Chou, another case of murdering native christians has occurred. At Shashih, in Hupeh, a case has also occurred in which foreigners are involved. In a word: the local authorities have not been able to show their respectful indebtedness to Us and carry out the specific injunctions which We have solemnly enjoined upon them; and whenever cases have arisen involving christians and non-christians, if they have not been careless and given no attention to them, then they have been laboring under the idea that these are outside matters. They have not exerted their influence for good and any ill-feeling existing among the people against christians has easily lead to trouble.

It

Translation of a decree issued by the Emperor and pub-
lished in the Peking Gazette, July 14th, 1888.

The proposition of the christian religion, as pro-
vided for by the treaties, is to teach men to be good.
Those who turn away from their religious instructions
and follow wicked practices must be punished by the
authorities. We have repeatedly issued Out im-
perial edicts, [illegible] to the Governors and Governors of the various
provinces to see that christian protection is accom-
panied by missionaries in the hope that the people and the
christians may live peaceably together.

But during the present year the missionary case at
Canton by Time in Szechuan and the cases at other
places of that kind are all of a similar character.

It is not strange, then, that missionary troubles are occurring more and more often. The high authorities of all the provinces are now specially commanded that, whenever missionary cases occur, they must particularly instruct the local officers to act in good earnest to give proper protection; and whenever missionaries ordinarily wish to call upon the local officials, they must not of their own free will and accord cut off, or decline to have, communication with them. Such intercourse will lead to mutual trust, good faith, and confidence in each other. The native christians will then not cause trouble, and the natives will be admonished that they must not for trifling reasons create disturbances. In the event that there may be a sudden uprising among the people, if the officials of the place can deal with the matter on an impartial and equitable basis, how could it be a matter of difficulty to prevent a calamity before it has actually broken out?

The Tartar-Generals, Viceroys, and Governors, therefore, must strenously instruct the officers under their respective jurisdictions that they are, as occasions make it necessary, to satisfactorily and carefully devise a plan of action in the premises.

As to the cases still remaining unsettled, let such action be taken as is necessary to bring them to a settlement without loss of time, and in future not to allow miss missionary

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missionary troubles to again occur.

Should there be any lack of energy shown in taking precautionary measures to prevent trouble, the delinquent officials will be severely punished in accordance with the new rules framed and submitted to Us by the Yamên of Foreign Affairs.

The Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors, also, will not be allowed in such cases, to shift the responsibility imposed on them on any one else.

We will administer and uphold the law in the discharge of Our duty, and let it not be said by the officials that they were not duly cautioned beforehand.

This decree is promulgated for the information of the public.

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Dft
printed in
Foreign Relations
Sept 17

No. 9

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
29 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack & send to Mr Conger to print. Send ten. Conger 3 copies when printed.
AUG 29 1898

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 18th, 1898.

Ack'd
To Dept.
Sept. 19.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Translation of a decree of the Emperor directing the enactment of a copyright and patent law.

(Clipping from the North China News of July 12th, 1898.)

No. 7

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 18th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the North China News of the 12th instant which purports to be a translation of a recent decree of the Emperor in regard to the enactment of copyright and patent laws.

It would appear from this decree that China is about to give her men of literary and inventive genius the same recognition and protection already accorded them by other nations; and is but indicative of the great changes soon to take place in this country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Enclosure.

Clipping from the North China News of the 12th of July, 1898.

Enclosure with despatch No. 9

Clipping from the North China News of July 12th, 1898.

THE following important Imperial decree, which is really the promise of the enactment of Copyright and Patent laws, was issued on the 5th instant:—From ancient times until now the first duty of Government has been to bring order out of chaos, and shape the rough materials at hand. With the increasing facilities of international commerce of late our country has been filled with an influx of scientific, mechanical, and artistic things which are an education to the masses whose eyes are daily being opened to their usefulness. China is a great country and our resources are multitudinous. We do not lack either men of intellect and brilliant talents capable of learning and doing anything they please, but whose movements have hitherto been hampered by old prejudices which have formed a bar to these brilliant minds in thinking out and introducing to practical use new inventions. Now that we have entered upon the highroad towards the education and enlightenment of the masses for the purpose of making our empire strong and wealthy like other nations, our first duty should be the encouragement and employment of men of genius and talents. We therefore hereby command that from henceforth if there be any subject of ours who should hereafter write a useful book on new subjects, or who should have invented any new design in machinery, or any useful work of art and science which will be of benefit to the country at large, such persons shall be honoured and rewarded by us in order to serve as an encouragement and exhortation to others of similar genius and talents. Or, perhaps, if it be found that such geniuses have also real ability to become officials, we shall appoint them to substantive posts as a reward, or grant them decorations or fine raiment in order to show the masses the persons who have gained honour by their talents and genius; while they shall also be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their labours by being presented with papers empowering them to be the sole manufacturers and sellers within a certain limit of time. Again, to such as have administrative talents and the necessary funds either to build schools, or begin irrigation works for the benefit of agriculture, or build rifle factories or cannon foundries, all of which will be of great benefit to the population of the Empire at large, these men shall be rewarded on the same scale as men who have gained distinction in the army or navy, in order to give such persons special encouragement to work for the good of themselves and their country. We hereby further command the Tsungli Yamên to draw up the regulations which shall govern the various matters noted within this edict, and report at once to us.

No. 10

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 30 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
29AUG1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 20th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ackd Sent.

Subject: Report on the charges made by Consul General Goodnow against Ex-Consul General Jernigan in connection with new settlements at Hangchow and Soochow.

(Instruction without number dated March 31st, 1898.)

No. 10

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking , China, July 20th,1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

Complying with the Department's instructions of March 31st,1898,directing me while in Shanghai to look into and report on the matter of lands entered in the settlement of Soochow and Hangchow through Mr.Thomas R. Jernigan while Consul General at Shanghai,and which was the subject of Consul General Goodnow's despatch No.55,- I have the honor to report as follows:-

When Soochow and Hangchow were opened to foreign settlement,Mr.Jernigan sent up the names of a number of Americans to each place, in whose names,under the regulations,lots were entered. Some of these had been previously consulted,others had not;but most of them said

they

they would have consented to the use of their names had they been asked.

Mr. Jernigan subsequently found purchasers for several of the lots in Soochow and then requested the parties in whose names the deeds had been taken to make the the necessary transfers. All readily did so except Rev. J.R.Hykes. He had paid the original or government price for his and holds it yet.

The Soochow lots taken in the names of T.R.Jernigan, W.H.Park,R.W.Mustard,and E.H.Dunning were transferred to Rev.R.T.Bryan,and a profit paid by him to Mr. Jernigan of twenty-five hundred dollars.($2500.00).

The lots in the names of J.H.McMichael and A.W.Danforth were transferred to Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company,at a profit of three thousand dollars($3000.00) which,Mr. Jernigan tells me,was paid to him.

At Hangchow Mr. Jernigan sent up eight names. At Soochow no money was demanded at time of entry;but at Hangchow the full government price was demanded in cash.

Mr.Wang Sung Tang,the Compradore of the Consulate General,advanced the money,thirteen thousand,six hundred and eighty and 22-100 dollars.($13,680.22). Mr.Jernigan says he borrowed it ,- the Compradore says he furnished it

it as an investment under an agreement with Mr. Jernigan to share the profits.

It seems none of the Americans desired the Hangchow lots;but the deeds were in their names and the land paid for by the Chinese Compradore,who demanded his money or some sort of a tangible title,-trust or otherwise,-to secure him . This was the situation at the time Consul General Goodnow wrote his despatch No.55.

Since then,however,a trustee,-Mr.W.S.Emmons,-has been selected and all parties except Rev.J.R.Hykes and Mr.W.G.Lyman have deeded their holdings to Mr.Emmons in trust for the Chinaman.(Chinese are prohibited from holding land in these foreign settlements.)and they,-Hykes and Lyman,-have now both agreed to so deed theirs.

Thus it will be seen that all possibilities of the matter coming into court,which Consul General Goodnow feared,have been removed.

I enclose herewith copy of letter transmitting list of names for land entries in Soochow and statements furnished at my request by T.R.Jernigan,former Consul General;E.T.Williams,Interpreter of the Consulate General; Rev. John R.Hykes,Superintendent of the American Bible Society;Rev.R.T.Bryan,Treasurer of the Southern Baptist Missionary

Missionary Society;Mr.Wang Sung Tang,Compradore of the Consulate General;and I should add that in personal interviews with Messrs. R.W.Mustard and A.W.Danforth,who both say that they had no knowledge that their names had been used by Mr. Jernigan until he requested them to transfer the lots;yet they would willingly have consented to such use had he previously requested them;that they did not wish any lots either for investment or speculation,nor did they share or desire to share in any profits therein.

The promptness and activity of Consul General Jernigan in securing a fair share of these concessions for his fellow American citizens is certainly commendable; but the final outcome of his efforts,which resulted in a most valuable tract of land falling into the hands of the British firm of Jardine Matheson and Company,and all of the Hangchow entries being held for Chinese,is somewhat disappointing.

I have deemed it necessary to pursue this investigation only concerning the lots entered in the names forwarded by Consul General Jernigan and simply give the facts pertaining thereto,leaving to the Department of

State

State the question of the propriety of his conduct in connection therewith,while exercising the functions of Consul General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E H Conger

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Jernigan to the Taotai of Soochow,July 27th,1897,with enclosure.

2. Mr.Hykes to Mr.Conger,June 29th,1898.

3. Mr. Bryan to Mr. Conger,June 29th,1898.

4. Mr. Williams to Mr. Conger,June 29th,1898.

5. Mr.Dong(Tang)to Mr.Conger,June 30th,1898.

6. Mr. Jernigan to Mr. Conger,July 7th,1898.

Enclosure No 1 in Despatch No 10.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

- Copy -

7

SHANGHAI, July 27th, 1896.

Sir I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of applications for land in the foreign settlement at Soochow made by American citizens, sixteen names in all. I have to thank you for the map of the settlement and the sample deed sent me. and to apologize for the delay in preparing this list, which has been unavoidable.

I have appointed Dr Parker, of Soochow to attend to the measurements of the lots on behalf of the American applicants some of whom are out of the city and others unable to go to Soochow

I am Sir Your obedient servant
J. R. Jernigan
Consul-General

To His Excellency Tsein
Taotai of Soochow.
Soochow China

as above.

List of Applications For Land at Soochow -

Sept	10 - 1896	A	No 2	¼	N. W. Cor	T. R. Jernigan
"	" "	"	"	"	N E .	W. H. Pike
"	" "	"	"	"	S. E .	R. W. Mustard
"	" "	"	"	"	S. W. "	E. H. Downing
"	" "	B	" 6	"	S. E. "	J. Bassett
"	" "	"	"	"	N. E. "	J. H. McMichael
"	" "	"	"	"	N. W. "	A. W. Danforth
"	" "	"	"	"	S. W "	J. R. Hykes
"	" "	C	" 1	57 more	N W .	R. G. Lyman
March	8 1897	B	" 2	- "	N W .	W. S. Emens
"	" "	A	" 1	" -	N W	Warwick Winston
"	" "	A	" 1	" -	N E	F. H. Haskell
"	13 "	B	" 5	" -	N. E.	J. M. W. Farnham
"	" "	"	" 5	" "	N. W.	E. T. Williams
"	15 "	"	" 2	" "	N. E.	R. W. Lambuth
May	31 "	C	" 3	6 "	N E	Mrs Annie Woodward

The abon list was sent with letter attached hereto -

Enclosure No. 2 with Dispatch No. 10

SHANGHAI, CHINA,
June 29, 1898.

To

The Hon. E.H. Conger,

U.S. Minister,

Dear Sir,-

In obedience to your request, I have the honor to make the following statement of my relation to the land transactions of Consul-General T.R. Jernigan at Soochow and Hangchow.

In August 1897, having heard that the land in the Foreign Concession at Soochow was in the market, I went to the U.S. Consulate General to buy a Lot. Mr. Jernigan was engaged at the time and I went into the office of the Interpreter, Mr. E.T. Williams, who was practically in charge of the Land Office at the Consulate. Mr. Williams gave me full information as to the three grades of land, the prices of the same and the regulations for taking it up, ending with the question. "Are you thinking of investing in a Lot?". I replied, Yes. I want to buy a Lot." He told me that the land had all been taken up, but suggested that I see the Consul General, through whom the purchase must be made. I said, "If you know the land has all been taken up, it is useless for me to see Mr. Jernigan"; and, Mr Jernigan still being engaged when I passed his office, I went home.

On or about the 18th of January, 1898, I heard incidentally that a Lot of land had been taken up in my name at Soochow. I went to the Consulate General the next day to ascertain if this was true, and I found that the South ¼ of Lot

No.6 B in the Foreign Concession at Soochow was entered in my name and that the deed for the North ½ of lot No.64 in the Foreign Concession at Hangchow had been duly executed in my name and the purchase money (some $1,500.00) had been paid.One copy of the deed was on file in the Consulate and another was in the hands of a Chinese named Wang Sung Tang.

I told Consul General Goodnow,who had recently taken charge of the Consulate,that I was at a loss to understand how this land came to be in my name;that I had applied for a lot in Soochow but could not get it as the land was all taken up. So far as Hangchow was concerned,I had never any thought of purchasing land there.I had never applied for a lot,had not paid the purchase money or any part of it and did not know till I discovered the deed was in the Consulate that any land was registered or deeded in my name at Hangchow.

On the 20th of January I wrote the Consul General, Mr.Goodnow,applying for a deed for the lot in Soochow which was registered in my name.

On the 28th of January I received a note from Mr. Jerrigan as follows:-

"Dear Mr.Hykes,

"This letter from Dr.Park received since I saw you.I do not know what Dr.Farnham may do,but when in Soochow I assured Dr.Park that you would always do what was intended,and I am going to repeat it in my answer.

"Sincerely,

(Signed) T.R.Jerrigan."

January 28,'08.

The enclosure from Dr.Park read as follows;-

"Soochow Hospital,

"Soochow,Jan.27,1898.

"Dear Mr.Jernigan,-

"Mr.Davis has sent me those names and I send herewith the two changes I will ask you to have made for me.Please have the changes made at once as Mr.Davis is anxious to get his deeds and the Taotai (to say nothing of myself) is anxious for his money.

"I do hope Dr.Farnham will not make any trouble; but I heard just now that Mr.Hykes is likely to give trouble about the Lot being held in his name."

"Most sincerely,

(Signed) W.H Park."

I asked Mr.Jernigan for an explanation of the above notes,and he replied as follows;-

"Dear Mr.Hykes,-

"It seems that someone has intimated to Dr.Park that you would be unwilling to authorize the transfer of the land at Soochow entered in your name.I don't know who the informer is,I think I had about 6½ mows entered in your name,and am not aware that anyone has anything to do with it but you and I.It looks like one of those impertinent fools,always to be found,has been to Goodnow.When I want to change the entry,I will inform you.

"Sincerely,

(Signed) T.R.Jernigan".

January 28/98.

(3)

No. 3 A in the Potsdam Concession at Goochown are entered in
the name and for the book for the north ½ of Lot No. 24 in
the Potsdam Concession at Hangchow but need only be executed
and need but one copy (one $10,000.00) and one name in the Triplicate among
both one copy in the book and one in the Triplicate among

(4)

The enclosure from Mr. Hart read as follows:-

"Hangchow Customs,

Goochow, Feb. 8th, 1921.

"Dear Mr. Hughes,

I have seen Mr. Davis and he tells me that there are
also two copies of Lot No. 24 in the Potsdam Concession
at Hangchow but need only be executed and one name in the
Triplicate among both one copy and one name in the Duplicate
among the Chinese Authorities. I have also seen Mr. Davis
and he tells me that there are also two copies of Lot No.
24 in the Potsdam Concession at Hangchow but need only be
executed and one name in the Triplicate among both one copy
and one name in the Duplicate among the Chinese Authorities.

"Yours sincerely,

(signed) H. W. Hart."

I have duly received from Mr. Hughes the Triplicate
Agreement relating to Lot No. 24 in the Potsdam Concession
at Hangchow and have forwarded one copy to the Chinese
Authorities at Hangchow.

"Yours sincerely,

(signed) J. V. Davis."

This note from Mr.Jernigan was the first intimation I had from him that he had taken up land at Soochow in my name, although we had been during all the time on terms of the greatest intimacy and I saw him almost daily. He did tell me that he had made a good thing out of his "land speculation at Soochow",but he never asked nor obtained permission to use my name either at Soochow or Hangchow.

On the 28th of January Mr.Jernigan heard that I had applied for a deed to the Lot in Soochow and he came to my house at 9 P.M. and protested strongly against my having done so,going so far as to use most profane language in the presence of my wife. He said that he had spent money freely in order to raise the social standing of the Consulate,that he had gone into the interior at his own expense to witness marriages of American citizens and that now am opportunity offered for him to make some money I and other Americans begrudged it to him.With regard to the Lot which he had taken up in my name,he said that when he was in Soochow a few days before,he had a purchaser for it and sat down to a desk to write me to transfer it,but changed his mind. When I claimed my right to keep the lot,as I had been prevented from making this investment,he said,"You are welcome to it. It is a white elephant on my hands.I have tried repeatedly to find a purchaser and could not get even the government price for it." Mr.Jernigan did not leave my house till after midnight.With the exception of a short conversation with me the next day in the presence of the Consul General (Mr.Goodnow)he has not spoken to me till this afternoon.

On the 20th or 21st of June Mr.W.S.Emens came to my

It being a Forestry Concession at Hangchow new entered
in the name and favor the deed for the North ½ of Lot No.44
the Forestry Concession at Hangchow and deed duly executed
and bearing date (00.002,18 some) and deed
in the name and the Interest Money (some $1,200.00) and
[illegible]

(*)

And I acknowledge new the first instalment
from Mr. Hangchow. Mr. Hangchow at and deed
when we do not to enter to the and the
Hangchow Forestry Concession at and duly executed
at Hangchow," and to the Hangchow Forestry
in the name and deed a book Hangchow
Hangchow Forestry Concession at and duly executed
at Hangchow," and to the Hangchow Forestry
in the name and deed

On the 28th of January, Mr. Hangchow
I and I duly received and(won
in the name of Mr. Hangchow

office to see me about Mr.Jernigan's difficulties in regard to this land and other matters and whether there was not some plan by which he could get quietly out of them.In the afternoon of the same day I went to Mr.Emens' office and learned from him that it had been agreed on both by Mr.Jernigan and Mr.Wang Sung Tang(for whom some 80 mow of land had been bought at Hangchow by Mr.Jernigan in the names of certain American citizens,myself included) that we (the persons to whom the land was deeded) should transfer it all to him (Mr. Emens) and that he would give the Chinese purchasers,who had paid for the land,a trust deed for the same.Mr.Emens said that Mr.Wang had asked him to do this; and,if agreeable to all concerned,he was willing to do it,gratuitously,as a solution of this difficulty.This seemed to be the only way of keeping the matter out of the courts,and I agreed to do all in my power to bring about this settlement of the case.I agreed to transfer the land which had been deeded to me to Mr.Emens,who was to hold it,as Trustee,for the Chinese purchasers,providing Mr.Jernigan would write me such a letter as I outlined to Mr.Emens asking me to do this.I did this reluctantly because the land in Soochow and Hangchow was set apart for foreigners and I understand that this transaction means the transfer of about one-fifth of the entire Hangchow Concession back to the Chinese,but as the Chinese had paid for the land it seemed only right that they should have it. I afterwards saw Mr.Wang who confirmed what Mr.Emens said about his wishes in the matter.He told me,however,that Mr.Jernigan was to have,as compensation for his trouble in getting the land,the privilege of taking one-third of the land purchased at Hangchow at the government price and he could have

Mr. Hamilton's suggestion was one of the most valuable that has been made about the Chinese question. It is to the effect that the Chinese Government should be asked to withdraw its troops from Manchuria, and that the Japanese Government should be asked to withdraw its troops from the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Japanese troops are there under the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty, and the Chinese troops are there under the terms of the Sino-Russian Treaty of 1924. Mr. Hamilton's suggestion is that the Chinese Government should be asked to withdraw its troops from the Chinese Eastern Railway, and that the Japanese Government should be asked to withdraw its troops from the South Manchuria Railway

it if he paid for it.

I should have said that Consul-General Goodnow recognized my right to the Lot in my name in Soochow and issued the deed to me on the 6th of April,I having paid the government purchase price.

This afternoon I saw Mr.Jernigan at the request of Mr.Mustard.Mr.Jernigan apologized for the manner in which he talked to me on the night of January 28th and for his profanity in the presence of my wife.He pffered to call upon Mrs.Hykes and make his apologies to her. He admitted that I had never spoken to him about land in Hangchow and that he had not asked my permission to use my name in connection with his land transactions at that place.He said,"This is the first time I have ever mentioned the Hangchow land to you". He further stated that this land was not bought for me nor at my request;that the purchase money was not paid for me nor on my behalf nor with my knowledge and was in no sense a loan for or to me and that I had no responsibility nor obligation in connection with the transaction.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

John R. Hykes

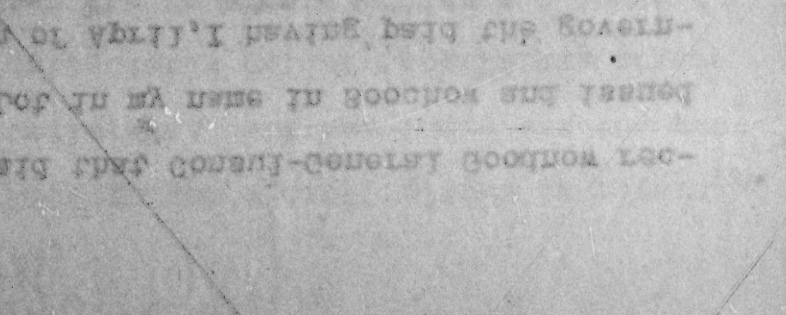
it it be held for it.

I should have said that General Goodwin recommendation in connection with the reinstatement of the Local Militia Battalion.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,



it it be held for it.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 10

Shanghai, China. June 29, 1898.

Hon. E. H. Conger,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir:-

In accordance with your request to write you a statement concerning the land which I purchased from Mr. T. R. Jernigan in the Soochow Concession I now make the following brief statement. I called on Mr. Jernigan to talk with him about another business matter. Before leaving him, I told him that I had been up to Soochow, and had seen a fine block of land said to belong to him. I said to him, You had better sell it to me. He replied that he would sell it to me for $400.00 a mow. The block of land was said to measure about 22 mow, and the original price was $250.00 a mow. I told Mr. Jernigan that I would think over the matter and give him an answer in a few days. I saw him several days afterward, and offered him $8000.00 for the whole block. He accepted my offer.

Mr. Jernigan told me that the land had not been paid for, and was held for him under four names. It was my understanding that he would pay for the land and get the deeds, and that I would pay him $8000.00 when he gave me the deeds. Some days afterwards we met at the Consulate, and he said that he was going home soon, and would like for me to let him transfer the privilege to buying the land at the original price to four names that I would give him. This was not what I wanted, and I told him that I understood that he was to get the deeds and then transfer to me, but he said that I agreed to give him $2500.00 to transfer the privilege of buying the land at the original price. I yielded to him in the matter, and after getting the consent of Rev. T. C. Britton, Miss W. H. Kelly and Miss L. W. Price to use their names, (These are all members of our Mission) I gave these three names together with my own to Mr. Jernigan. He then had the privilege of buying the land at the original price transferred from the names of those who were holding it for him to the four names given to him by me. When I had been notified of the fact I sent him a cheque for $2500.00, and that ended the matter between Mr. Jernigan and myself. I afterwards paid the original purchase price to the Consul-General, Mr. Goodnow, and he got the deeds for me in the names given above. The three parties then transferred the land to me. I did not know at the time who was holding the land for Mr. Jernigan, and did not enquire. I have since learned that it was held in the following names:- T. R. Jernigan, W. H. Park, R. W. Mustard, and E. H. Dunning. I bought this land from Mr. Jernigan after he had given up the position of Consul-General. I am satisfied with my purchase, and have no complaint to make against Mr. Jernigan.

Yours truly,

R. J. Bryan.

U.S. Britain

Enclosure No. 4 in Dispatch No. 10.

No.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
SHANGHAI, CHINA, June 29th 1898

Dear Sir:-

With reference to the purchase of lots in the names of American citizens in the foreign concessions at Hangchow and Soochow, the facts as far as known to me are, to the best of my recollection, as follows:-

I first entered the Consular service as Interpreter at this Consulate-general in December 1896. Land office affairs were not placed in my charge until Mr. Goodnow entered upon his duties as Consul-general in the autumn (September) 1897. But as my duties required me to translate the deeds

and

and all despatches to the Chinese officials connected with them, gradually a large part of this work came into my hands.

Early in 1897 I learned that Mr. Jernigan, then Consul-general, had been to Soochow in September 1896 and had reserved certain lots in the proposed settlement there for the use of American citizens, but the names of these citizens I did not learn until some months later, but probably before the summer of 1897.

Captain Bassett, an American resident in Shanghai made application for a lot there about the beginning of 1897 and when the matter was referred to Mr. Jernigan, he said that he had already reserved certain lots there and that Captain Bassett

cond

could have one of these. In accordance with this arrangement he was later given the South-east quarter of B, No. 6 which he still holds. Other applications were made at various times but they were forwarded to the Chinese authorities at Soochow and allotments made from the land not taken up.
In the spring, I believe, of 1897 Mr. Park of Soochow wrote asking for the use of two or three American names in which to make applications. I am not certain whether such names were sent to him at once, but in May, or June perhaps, Mr. Jernigan went to Soochow and I accompanied him as Interpreter. While there Mr. Park and he consulted as to the lists, but their conversation was chiefly out

of

my presence. On July 27th 1897 a list of the applications made at various times was prepared at the request of the Taotai at Soochow and forwarded to him. This list includes an application made in my name, It was not made for me, but I consented that my name should be used. Afterwards at the request of Mr. Parks I transferred the land to Rev. H.H. Davis, but I received and expected no compensation whatever. Mr. Farnham's name was, as I recollect, one of those furnished at Mr. Parks request, but just when it was furnished to him I cannot say. The date of the application on the record is March 13th 1897. This list of July 27th 1897 was made out by me at Mr. Jernigans orders, and included all applications made up to that date including the

the reservations made in September 1896, the names for which were learned from Mr. Jernigan, so far as I remember; and the whole list was submitted to him for approval before being sent under cover of his despatch. I remember that he at one time spoke of Mr. Farnham's name that perhaps it ought not to be sent, but afterwards he directed that it should go with the others.

In August or September Mr. Hykes came in one day and inquired about Goodrow lots, saying he thought of investing. I told him that most of the good lots had

been

been taken up but I remembered that in Mr. Bassett's case Mr. Jernigan had turned over one of the reserved lots and so told Mr. Hykes to see Mr. Jernigan. Mr. Hykes' name was one of those in which applications were made in September 1896, but up to this time, i.e. the time of his call in Aug or Sept '97 I did not know that he was unacquainted with the fact and supposed that on speaking to Mr. Jernigan the matter would be cleared up. Mr. Hykes did not return and I did not know that he had not seen Mr. Jernigan.

On Oct. 20th 1897, Mr. Jernigan presented a letter signed by Messrs. McMichael and Blandford requesting

requesting ~~that the lots in their name~~
should be turned over to Messrs.
Jardine Matheson and Co. As the
deeds had not yet been issued
this was done by despatch of
Consul-general Goodnow to the
Soochow Taotai.
The lots in the names of Messrs
Jernigan, Park, Mustard and
Denning were transferred
in a similar manner on
Nov. 26th 1897. While I was
in charge of the Consulate at
Chinkiang in January 1898
I learned by letter that trouble
had grown out of the use of
Mr. Hyles' name, the latter having
just recently discovered
that any land was registered
in

in his name at Soochow and Hangchow.

As to the latter place applications were made in person by Mr. Jernigan in March 1897, I accompanied him to Hangchow and Mr. Jameson of S. H. Macy and Co. was with us. He had previously applied for a lot and went up to see it. Two or three other applications had also been made previous to this time by despatch. While at Hangchow, Mr. Jernigan handed me a list of names in which applications were to be made. I presumed these persons had applied in per-

son

son to Mr. Jernigan. Later he said he meant to take up this land for Americans and give them a chance to take the lots, for he felt that Americans ought to have a share. In April (about the 21st) I was sent up to Hangchow with the purchase money, a part of which consisted of checks from various purchasers; but the money for several lots (eight) was ~~not forthcoming up to the receiving of my despatches when~~ I was directed by Mr. Jernigan to get it from the Compradore. He gave me a native draft

for

for the full amount due for these eight deeds, and I gathered from what was said that the Commissioner and a Chinese friend were interested in the purchase to the amount of two-thirds, if my memory serves. I did not however, learn whether or not the Americans whose names were given had consented to the use of their names. There were two pieces of land registered in my name at Hangchow, but together they form the southern half of No. 53. I applied for the southern part of 53, but as a creek runs

runs across it, I said
I did not care for the part
on the north of the creek, i.e. the middle
of 53. Mr. Jernigan then said
he would take it if I did
not want it, but said
also several times that I
could have it if I liked.
This I have recently (June
23rd 1898) transferred at his
request to Mr. W. S. Emens.
The northern part of 53 was
registered in the name of
W. S. Emens and on Sept.
3d 1897 it was transferred
by W. S. Emens to Mr. Jerni-
gan, but the deeds were
not sent to Hangchow,
for chinese seal being held back at Mr.
Jernigans

jennigan's instruction. Lately all these eight lots except those in the names of Messrs. Hykes and Lyman have been transferred to W. L. Emens, including that transferred by Mr. Emens to Mr. Jennigan.

So far as I can remember these are all the facts as known to me.

Very truly
E. L. Williams

Hon. C. H. Conger -
Shanghai

Enclosure No. 5 - in Despatch No. 10

Shanghai, June 30th, 1898.

About March 1897, I spoke to Consul General Jernigan and asked him to do me a favor by purchasing some land for me in thr foreign concessia at Hangchow. He said to me that if he got it for me he must have a share of the profits I told him that I and my freinds would pay for about eighty mow and carry him for one third of the price of it. He said that was all right and he would do it for me soon. On the sixth of April, Mr. Jernigan went to Hangchow and when he returned a few days later, he then said to me that he had purchased eighty-two mow of land in the foreign concession at Hangchow and entered the names of several Americans for it On the 21st. of April, he sent Mr. Williams to Hangchow to pay for it and get the deeds, and I gave Mr. Williams at Mr. Jernigans request, $13,680.22 Mexican to pay thr Government price for the land and the taxes for the first year. On Mr. Williams return Mr. Jernigan handed me eight title deeds made out in the names of E. T. Williams, W. S. Emens, T. R. Jernigan, E. H. Dunning, R. W. Mustard, J. H. McMicheal, J. R. Hykes and V. G. Lyman. I told him that if the land was sold within the first yearI would give him one third of the profits. If it was not sold within the first year he could take one third of this land by paying me one third of thr purchase price and interest, If he did not care to do this at the end of the year, I would take the whole eighty-two mows. This he agreed with me was right.

Thr land was not sold, and about the time the new Consul General came, Mr. Jernigan told me that I must give him $5000.00 for his trouble and influence as Consul General in getting this land and then he would not want any of it.and said he would not transfer any of it unless I did so. I told him I would stick to the bargain we had made. I got afraid that he would not do right by me and I went to Consul General Goodnow and told him the whole matter, and showed him the deeds and asked him

to try the matter in court so that it could be settled right. He took the deeds and put them in the bank where they are now and said that he would try to get the matter settled without any law-suit. About a month ago Mr Jernigan offered to deliver over the land to me if I would pay him $3000.00 for his trouble. I went to Mr, Emens as soon as he came back from the United States and told him that I wanted the land transferred to himto hold it as trustee for me as a Chinaman cannot hold any land in that concession in his own name, but only by a trustee. Mr Emens said all right, and when these deeds are transferred to his name he will give me a receipt and a trust deed for them. I told the Consul General this, and he has had all the deeds transferred to Mt. Emens name at this time except those of Mr. Hykes and Mr. Lyman,

I paid for this land as an investment and a speculation, I could not get it except through the Consul General, and I agreed to let him have part of the land as I have said before as pay for his trouble. Mr. Emens is not buying this land and is only holding it in trust for me. It is my land and I pay Mr. Emens a fee to act as trustee. Mr. Jernigan understands this and has finally agreed to it, He says he cannot pay for one third of the land, and therefore under our bargain, as none of the land has been sold and he has not paid for any of it, the land is now all mine. There was never any talk by Mr. Jernigan ot any body else that this money was borrowed from me. It was my money and I bought this land hoping to make a good profit.

Wong Soong Dong

to

ot

Enclosure No. 6, in Despatch No 10

Shanghai, China,

July, 7th, 1898.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking, China.

Sir:-

I respectfully submit the following statement with reference to the lots entered in the names of American Citizens at the Ports of Soochow and Hangchow, China.

By virtue of the treaty of Shimonoseki, Soochow and Hangchow were made open ports, and, as provided by the treaty, concessions were marked off for the residences and business houses of foreigners. Each concession was divided into lots of about one half acre, and the price of each lot was fixed by the Chinese Government.

It was supposed that each of these ports, when opened to foreign trade, would develop into trade centers, and it was thought advantageous to own lots at each.

Being Consul General at the time, and aware that my Consular colleagues were preparing to secure lots for their nationals, I saw several of the leading American Citizens of Shanghai and advised them of what was going on, and also advised them not to allow the opportunity to pass, but to permit me to enter lots at these ports in their names and to await developments; that the prices of the lots were reasonably low, and that the investment, from any standpoint, would probably prove safe.

All the Americans, consulted by me on the subject,promptly consented, and, in my official capacity, I wrote, officially, to the Chinese authorities at Soochow and Hangchow and had the best lots, than open, entered to my countrymen. My intention was to give Americans all advantages at these open ports that it was possible for me to obtain for them, and I succeeded in doing so.

The letters written by me on the subject are matters of record in the Consulate General, as are the answers of the Chinese officials; and the deeds and transfers connected with the lots are also matters of record.

Such was the condition when my successor arrived,-the records of the Consulate General showing the nature of the whole transaction,as to applications for the lots, the answers, and every step taken to perfect the titles; and before turning over my office I explained all to Mr.John Goodnow, my successor. I thought that my foresight and activity in behalf of my countrymen merited commendation, for I had secured for them advantages which they could utilize as they saw proper. The lots were entered in their names and were their property in fee simple, and they had the absolute title and right to hold, sell, or devise as they pleased.

I bought a lot at each of the Ports named, believing then and now that an American Citizen,in or out office, had the right to buy land and convey it and do what he deemed best with his property. That is what my countrymen did, and it is what I did; and such appears on record when I left office, fully known to my successor and explained to him as stated; and seeing from the re-

cords, that I was the owner of a lot at Soochow and one at Hangchow, Mr. Goodnow offered to represent my interests should I leave for home before final disposition, and expressed the wish to buy a lot himself.

I had been out of office more than three months before anything further was done in connection with the lots, and I have no objection whatever to relating every fact, though I do not admit the authority of inquiry into my right to buy and sell property, and I will state the facts with reference to each port in the order named.

SOOCHOW.

Sometime in December, after I had been out of office fully three months, there was an advance in the price of lots at Soochow. I saw the American merchants and so informed them; they answered that they would not establish trading houses at Soochow, and would sell to me the lots they owned at the original price, as they wanted me to make as much money as I could, as I had never charged any American for legal advice which had been often asked and given, and that my hospitality had been free and beneficial to the social position of the Consulate General. The sentiment was more pleasing to me than the prospect of gain, and I reminded them that the lots were their property as they knew, but if they were willing to sell that I would buy, and take all risk. Such was the agreement. The Chinese Government was not ready to execute deeds for the lots at the time I bought them, and seeing an opportunity to sell some, I requested the Ameri-

Hon. H. H. Powers,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Powers:

Something in Document, which I had read out of office, left
-ed me with a vague impression that you had written me a letter
-out the Philippines, but I could not find it. Have you done so?
If so, please send me a duplicate. I am very anxious to get
-ting information on the subject, and I am sure you will be
glad to help me.

Sincerely yours,

who sold to me to write Consul General Goodnow a letter, asking him to have the Chinese Authorities to change the entries from the names of the Americans, in whose names the lots stood entered, to the names of the parties who wished to buy, thus saving the trouble of having deeds executed by China to the Americans, and from the Americans to me, and by me to the purchasers. The letters were written to Consul General ~~Brak~~ Goodnow, and he had the entries changed as desired, which appears on the records of our Consulate General.

One of the purchasers was the largest British firms at Shanghai, a firm always friendly to Americans, and having the means to develop the concession at Soochow and thus making property there more valuable.

The other purchaser was a gentleman from my own State, who had money to invest and desired to invest it at an open port, and who will soon be able to sell for double the price he paid. If the Americans wanted to sell the lots they could do so; and we were not aware that American law required free American Citizens to consult any one about their business matters.

In this connection I wish to direct attention to a special case, where a lot at Soochow was entered to the Rev. J. R. Hykes, the Agent of the American Bible Society. The position of this gentleman, in this matter, is at variance with my understanding I have no doubt that Mr. Hykes wished me to enter a lot in his name at Soochow; he admits that he wanted a lot there, and feeling assured that he did, I entered one to him. The plan of the

Soochow Concession was kept in the office of the Interpreter of the Consulate General, and sometimes when the Interpreter was absent Mr. Hykes, living next door, would act as Interpreter, and I supposed he knew he had a lot at Soochow. I am confident I understood he wanted a lot there, and I got him one there. Several months after the entry, and several months after I had left office, Mr. Hykes goes to the Consulate General and complains to Mr. Goodnow that I had no authority from him for entering a lot in his name, Mr. Goodnow was then rooming next door to me in the same hotel; I was kept in ignorance by him of Mr. Hykes' complaint, but as soon as I heard of it, I at once went to the Consulate General, and asked Mr. Goodnow to send for Mr. Hykes, which he did. I said to Mr. Hykes that I understood he wanted a lot at Soochow and I had, officially, entered one to him, but if he did not want it, Mr. Goodnow could easily inform the Chinese authorities at Soochow that I had made a mistake and the status quo ante would be restored, no deed having been executed and no money paid. I hade no objdction to conceding that I had inadvertently used Mr. Hykes' name, but I did not see that any harm had been done, as I could not, nor could any one else dispose of the lot without Mr. Hykes' written assent; it was his property. Mr. Hykes had never been asked to sell the lot; he complained that he had one, and yet he said to our Interpreter, Mr. E. T. Williams, that he wanted a lot. What did Mr. Hykes do? He pays for the lot, accepts the deed subsequently given by China, now owns it, and can sell it for twice what he paid for it. Why should Mr.

goodness consciousness are kept in the civic of the Interpreter of
the Canadian Century, his economic new and Interpreter are
Mr. Cousens. Hayes, I will not look at as Interpreter, he
I suggest to make it as a lot of goods. I am sorry I
lot, I am not going to be able to do it myself. Hayes,
mention after the early one evening I had lost
tion. Mr. Hayes says to the Canadian Century the maintain to
Mr. Goodwin that I am on multiplicity into the for entering a lot
in his name, Mr. Goodwin saw that some gathering next door to me in the
lot, is Goodwin. Mr. Hayes, come
plaint, but as soon as I found it, I am one week of the con-
sultation century, has asked Mr. Goodwin to a bank to Mr. Hayes,
and was I think that is the civic of the Interpreter of

Hykes complain? If I made a mistake I did not intend to make it, and this gentleman has approved and taken the full benefit of it, money and all, which I at first meant for him to do, and secured for him the opportunity and first rights to do.

Another gentleman, Mr. Lyman, a subordinate in Mr. Hykes' office, thinks a lot at Soochow was erroneously entered to him, but he raised no objection, and at my request conveyed it for the building of a hospital at Soochow, the lot carrying a profit of about four hundred dollars.

The case of Dr. Park, about which we talked some, is briefly this: Dr. Park is an influential member of the Southern Methodist Church, and has been at Soochow about fifteen years. He is at the head of a large hospital in the native city. When the port was opened he informed me he wanted a hospital on the foreign Concession, and to make preparation on the Concession for more extended hospital and Missionary work. He gave me several names of his friends who wanted lots at Soochow and asked me to have lots entered in their names, which I did throggh the regular official channel. I supposed Dr. Park and his friends were aiming to secure suitable locations, and such lots as were not wanted could be sold at a profit which they could account for to their Mission. I did what I could to further their aims, but it turned out that the name of a Dr. Farnham was used, as he stated, without his consent; but Dr. Farnham called at my roomand after I explained to him the situation he expressed himself satisfied, accepted the deed for the lot, and I understand has since sold it

Have completed? If I came a mistake I did not intend to make it, but I did not intend to be discourteous to Dr. Mary Walker. I did not intend to be discourteous to any one. I supposed that I had a right to criticise the action of Dr. Mary Walker in accepting a pension from the government for services rendered in the late war. I do not know that I have changed my opinion in regard to the matter. I do not know that I have changed my opinion in regard to the matter. I do not know that I have changed my opinion in regard to the matter

at a profit. Such is my knowledge of the Dr. Park case. In closing, about Soochow, I will add: That our American Missionary friends, -Dr. Martin, Dr. Bryan, Dr. Hykes, and Dr. Park, have some of the best positions on the foreign Concession at Soochow, and if the American merchants had desired to do so, they, too, could have had equally as good. No one can say that the opportunity was not placed within complete power of our countrymen, and when some of them did not choose to utilize it, they did as they pleased.

HANGCHOW.

The lots at Hangchow were entered as the lots at Soochow were entered, but as soon as entered the Chinese authorities at Hangchow tendered the deeds and asked for the money. I did not have the opportunity to see all the Americans in whose names lots at Hangchow were entered, and I borrowed the money from the Compradore at the Consulate General and sent the Interpreter, Mr. E. T. Williams, to Hangchow with it to get the deeds. After receiving the deeds I informed the Americans of the facts and told them that the deeds would be held in the Consulate General for them, subject to the payment of the original price and interest and taxes, and the deeds were in the Consulate General when I left office. All the Americans were satisfied with what I had done, and have so expressed themselves, verbally, and in letters which you have read, except Rev. J. R. Hykes, who maks the same complaint that he was not consulted. If I did not consult Mr. Hykes I certainly intended to do so, and he has paid the taxes due on the lot in his name, and the Consul General will doubtless hand

as a result. Under no circumstances will Dr. Park order

[illegible] Dr. Martin, Dr. Grant, Dr. Hyde and Dr. Park, none being

[illegible]. Dr. Martin is a member of the Executive Committee

[illegible] Dr. Park is a member of the Committee on Instruction

[illegible] Dr. Grant is a member of the Committee on Hospital

[illegible] Dr. Hyde is a member of the Committee on Library

[illegible] Dr. Park is a member of the Committee on Publication

[illegible] Dr. Martin is a member of the Committee on Medical

[illegible] Dr. Grant is a member of the Committee on Infectious

him the deed for it when he pays the original price; he ought not and I am sure does not want the lot without paying for it, though I am unable to understand why a man, under any circumstances, should wish to perpetuate an alleged mistake or inadvertence when he can repudiate the transaction or convey the lot to anyone of several who are ready to buy. The other Americans, including myself, have sold the lots in our names to a member of the American Trading CO. and executed fee simple deeds for the same. So far as the lot owned by me at Hangchow, is concerned, I gave a fee simple deed to the purchaser who gave me a written guarantee that he would repay the purchase money I borrowed from the Compradore, and interest, and the other Americans, except Mr. Hykes, have done likewise. I do not know why Mr. Hykes is delaying; there was a profit in the Soochow lot, and in the face of his complaint, he takes a deed and closes the matter; but unfortunately, there is no profit in the Hangchow lot and he lingers on the scene.

I did not buy any of the Hangchow lots, but had I done so and sold them at a profit I would have properly compensated the Compradore for the readiness with which he enabled me to meet an unexpected demand of the Chinese authorities. No one expected that the deeds would be ready or the money demanded so soon, and I felt some pride in meeting the demand so promptly. Only one American has objected, and he has his deed for the Soochow lot, and has paid taxes on the lot at Hangchow.

My intentions were:-

1. To secure advantageous positions for my countrymen at these newly open ports, as the Consular representatives of other

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the House will be pleased to learn that the Premier is progressing favorably after his operation. I am sure that all hon. members will join with me in wishing him a speedy recovery.

I am sure that the House will be pleased to learn that the Premier is progressing favorably after his operation. I am sure that all hon. members will join with me in wishing him a speedy recovery.

nations were doing for their nationals.

In the hurry attending the opening and laying off lots at new ports, I may have got one or two names wrong, but if I did, the mistake could easily have been corrected.

The positions I did secure, were secured in fee simple to my countrymen; the lots were theirs, absolutely, and the disposition of them subject only to their pleasure and will. The records of the Consulate General show it.

I have thought that my foresight and activity inthese matters would receive the commendation at home that at the time it receiv ed here.

I advised what I thought best for my countrymen; I put them on the front line, and if they did not choose to remainthere, after long and full consideration, it was their business to do as they pleased with what was theirs, and it was my business to do what I pleased with the money I had and with what I bought with it, a right which is theirs and mine by the organic laws of our country, and which we do yield to any one, but will defend against all.

During the whole of my term as Consul General at Shanghai, there was not a friction among Americans; all semblances of disputes were quickly and amicably adjusted, and the Consulate General was equally at peace and harmony with all other nationalities, and the satisfaction of this reflection enables me to rise superior to the little things of life, and because I know that no fact, properly and fully understood, can ever successfully injure me.

Respectfully youss,

W. R. Merriman

Hon. E. H. Coyne. -6-

No. 11

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
29 AUG 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

Aug 30, 1898

J. M. Goodrow
Aug 30, 1898

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 21st, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY.
AUG 29 1898

Subject: Are Consuls to furnish to the Legation a copy of the report indicated in Par.860, C.R., when requested to do so? Would it be a violation of Par.591, C.R.?

No. 11

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 21st, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

/1 I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a circular letter which my predecessor sent to all the Con-

/2 suls in China, and the reply of Consul General Goodnow thereto.

It appears that the Consul General construes par. 591, Consular Regulations of 1896, as prohibiting him from furnishing the Legation with the information requested by Colonel Denby.

Since the question was not raised by me; but is one of great importance to the Legation in its work of aid to trade development and commercial progress,-I respectfully ask for the view of the Department upon the matter.

I apprehend that the United States Minister to the country in which the consulates are located was not

included

included in the prohibition "for any other publication "or to private persons",and the injunction that "Such reports will be communicated only to the Department of "State"was not intended to deprive the Minister of any necessary and legitimate information which he seeks from the several consuls in his jurisdiction in order to be able to intelligently and concisely make report to the Department of the entire business of the country.

The Consul in furnishing this information to the Minister may be violating the strict letter of the instructions given in par.591,Consular Regulations;but certainly not the spirit. He is in fact simply employing an additional channel to reach the Department,for surely every Minister would strictly heed the prohibition of par.591;using the information only for the purpose of oppertunely giving him desirable and necessary knowledge of the resources,possibilities and trade of the country to which he is accredited,and duly forwarding a compilation of the same to the Department.

Of course I understand the general separation of the diplomatic and consular bureaus;but in a far off country like China,it seems that every reasonable and

permissible

permissible aid should be furnished from Consulates to render the mission potent and helpful to the people and business of the United States.

Hoping for an early response,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Denby to the Consul General at Shanghai, June 1st, 1898.

2. The Consul General to Mr. Denby, July 14th, 1898.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 11.

No. 632

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, June Ist, 1898.

John Goodnow, Esquire,

United States Consul General,

Shanghai.

Sir:-

Referring to paragraph 860 U.S. Consular Regulations, I hereby direct that hereafter a copy of this statement be sent this Legation as soon after the end of the quarter as practicable and also that the return for the next four quarters will show in detail the exports and imports for the correspondind quarter of the preceeding year.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Charles Denby.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 11

Copy

No. 74

Consulate-General of the United States of America.

Shanghai, China. July 14 1898.

Hon. Charles Denby,

E. E. & M. P.

Peking, China.

Sir:-

I hand you herewith a statement of the exports from Shanghai to the United States for the years ending June 30, 1897 and June 30, 1898, separate.

Referring to your No. 632, I would respectfully call your attention to Par. 591 C. R. as follows: "Such reports will be communicated only to the Department of State and the fact that they have been prepared should not be disclosed until after they have been submitted to and acted upon by the Department." Under this prohibition I would respectfully ask the authority for the "direction" in the abovementioned despatch.

Any and all information in this office is at the service of the U. S. Minister at his request and it is only necessary for him to indicate his wish and we have pleasure in answering if possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Goodnow,

Consul-General.

One enclosure.

No. 12

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 30 1898
BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Comply.
AUG 29 1898

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 21st, 1898.

Recd Sept. 2.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Applies for additional copies of the Consular Regulations and the Personal Instructions, also certain supplements to the Revised Statutes.

No. 12.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 21st, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to request that this Legation be supplied with the following books:

Two copies Consular Regulations of 1896.

Two copies Personal Instructions for Diplomatic Officers.

Supplements to the Revised Statutes of the United States published subsequent to 1881.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 14 1898
BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Com. of Education.
to ack.
SEP 14 1898

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No. 13

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 22nd, 1898.

Send to Interior Sept 15.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Establishment of National University at Peking.

No. 13

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 22nd, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform the Department that the Emperor, by Imperial Decree, has sanctioned the opening of a National University at Peking, in connection with which colleges are to be established in the provincial capitols and educational institutions called the "Third class" are to be opened in the department and district cities. Graduates of the schools of the "Third class" may enter the intermediate colleges and thence to the University at Peking.

It is believed that the curriculum adopted by the Japanese University will be followed.

The enclosed is a précis translation of a memorial

presented

presented to the Throne by the Tsungli Yamen which has received the sanction of the Emperor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Enclosure.

Précis of a translation of a memorial presented to the Emperor by the Tsungli Yamen.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 13

The University is to be established in Peking. There is to be in the University a library consiting of all the standard works in the Chinese and foreign languages. There iste be a department devoted to arts and sciences,-where there will be exhibited models representing the working of Mines, Agriculture, Telegraphy, Manufactures, etc. The Intermediate colleges and schools of the "Third Class" are to be established in the Provinces within a year. Students will be examined in Chinese and foreign languages. The course of instruction will be general and special. The curriculum will be as follows:

General Course.

I. Chinese Classics or Canonical Works.

2. Philosophical Works.

3. Chinese and Foreign History.

4. Writings of the Sages of various Chinese Schools.

5. Elementary Mathematics.

6. Elementary Sciences.

7. Elementary Science of Administration of Government.

8. Elementary Geography.

9. Composition.

IO. Studies pertaining to Health and Hygiene.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 13

The University is to be established in Peking. There is to be in the University a Library consisting of all the standard works in the Chinese and Foreign languages. There is to be a department devoted to arts and sciences,-there is to be exhibited models representing the working of mines, Agriculture, Telegraphy, Manufactures, etc. The Intermediate colleges and schools to the "Third Class" are to be established in the Provinces within a year. Students will be examined in Chinese and foreign languages. The course of instruction will be General and special. The curriculum will be as follows:

General Course.

1. Chinese Classics or Canonical Works.

2. Philosophical Works.

3. Chinese and Foreign History.

4. Writings of the Sages of various Chinese Schools.

5. Elementary Mathematics.

6. Elementary Sciences.

7. Elementary Science of Administration of Government.

8. Elementary Geography.

9. Composition.

10. Studies pertaining to Health and Hygiene.

Special Course.

II. English.

I2. French.

I3. Russian.

I4. German:

I5. Japanese.

(Instruction in languages will be given by foreign professors.)

Iβ. Higher Mathematics.

I7. Higher Sciences.

I8. Advanced studies in Science of Administration of Government, including Law.

I9. Advanced studies in Geography and Engineering.

20. Agriculture.

22. Mining.

22. Workmanship; Building; Construction of Works.

23. Commerce; Trade.

24. Military Affairs.

25. Medicine.

The number of students is to be limited to five hundred.

Ist Class.....300.

2nd Class.....200.

All other applications will be entertained when vacancies occur.

The amount allowed students as a means of subsistence is arranged under six classes as follows;-

Special Course.

11. English.

13. French.

14. German.

16. Japanese.

(Instruction in languages will be given by native professors.)

18. Higher Mathematics.

19. Higher Sciences.

21. Advanced studies in Science of Administration of Government, including law.

18. Advanced studies in Geography and Engineering.

20. Agriculture.

22. Mining.

23. Mechanical Engineering: Building: Construction of Works.

24. Commerce: Trade.

25. Military Matters.

26. Medicine.

The number of students is to be limited to five hundred.

1st Class.....300.

2nd Class.....200.

All other applications will be entertained when vacancies occur.

The amount allowed students as a means of subsistence is

fifteen hundred six classes as follows:-

Ist Class	30 students	Tls.20 per month.	
2nd "	50 "	16 "	
3rd "	60 "	10 "	
4th "	100 "	8 "	
5th "	100 "	6 "	
6th "	180 "	4 "	

Of the first three classes, the students of marked ability will be enrolled as teachers and sent to the colleges and schools in the provinces in that capacity.

Graduates with diplomas of the Department and District schools will be styled licentiates, and are eligible to enter the intermediate colleges. Graduates of the intermediate colleges, with diplomas can enter the University of Peking and will be styled Chü Jen- students of the 2nd degree. Graduates of the University of Peking will be styled Chin Shih,-a graduate of the third or doctors degree.

These graduates will be presented in Audience of the Emperor and selected for official employment.

The senior graduates of the University will be appointed to the Han Lin college. Some will be sent abroad for the purpose of observation and travel. On their return they will be selected for Government employ, not in the order however, of their rank.

The President of the University is to be a Chinaman,-a man well qualified in Chinese and foreign literature,- and possessing very high educational attainments.

In the "General Course" Department there are to be ten Chinese professors.

1st Class	30 students	$17.50 per month.	
2nd "	20 "	10 "	
3rd "	30 "	15 "	
4th "	100 "	8 "	
5th "	100 "	6 "	
6th "	150 "	4 "	

It is hoped that these classes, the students to graduate from the Normal College will be fairly well prepared as teachers and start to the Normal College with a diploma as teacher of the Primary schools. Graduates with diploma of the Department and District schools will be eligible to enter the Normal College. Graduates of the Normal College will be entered as Assistant Professors.

Three Graduates will be presented in audience of the Emperor and selected for official employment.

The senior Graduates of the University will be appointed to the Han Lin College. Some will be sent abroad for the purpose of observation and travel. On their return they will be selected for government employ, not in the order of their rank.

The President of the University is of opinion that Chinamen will qualify in Chinese and foreign literature, and possess any high educational attainments.

In the "General Course" Department there are of course Chinese professors.

In the English Department there are to be twelve professors, six English and six Chinese.

In the Japanese Department there are to be two professors, one Japanese and one Chinese.

In the Russian French, and German Departments there will be one professor each - either foreign or Chinese.

In the ten special courses, there will be a professor for each course,- either European or American.

The Emperor will appoint the Chancellor and President of the University.

There wil be twenty-four Chinese professors, (officials).

The foreign professors will not be regarded as officials.

There will be a Secretary or General Manager, eight Proctors sixteen Clerks and eight Copyists.

In the library there to be one Proctor and eight Clerks.

In the Department of arts and sciences there will be one Proctor and four Clerks.

Expenses.

President,	Tls.300	per month.	
Ten foreign professors, special course,	Tls. 300	per month.	
Six Chinese professors, Ist class,	Tls. 50	"	
Eight " " 2nd class	" 30	"	
Eight foreign " foreign literature	" 200	"	
Egght Chinese " " "	" 50	"	
Secretary or General Manager	" 100	"	
Proctors	" 50	"	
Thirty clerks	" [illegible]	"	

The Foreign Professors will not be regarded as officials.

There will be a Secretary to General Manager, eight Proctors

Mixteen Clerks and eight Copyists.

In the Library there is to be one Proctor and eight Clerks.

In the Department of Arts and Sciences there will be one

Proctor and four Clerks.

Expenses.

President, LTs.300 per month.

Ten Foreign Professors, special course LTs. 300 per month.

Six Chinese Professors, 1st class, LTs. 20 "

Eight " " 2nd class " 30 "

Eight Foreign " Foreign Lifestyle " 300 "

Eight Chinese " " " " 20 "

Secretary to General Manager " 100 "

Proctors " 20 "

Thirty Clerks " 12 "

In the English Department there is to be twelve Professors,

six English and six Chinese.

In the Japanese Department there is to be two Professors,

one Japanese and one Chinese.

In the Russian French, and German Departments there will be

one Professor each - either Foreign or Chinese.

In the two special courses, there will be a Professor for

each course,- either Englishman or American.

The Emperor will appoint the Chancellor and President of the

University.

There will be twenty-two Chinese Professors, (officials).

Eight copyists		Tls. 4	per month.
Subsistence allowance		Tls. 50,480	annually.
Food (500 persons)		" I6,000	"
Chinese books	about	" I0,000	"
Foreign books	"	" I6,000	"
Rewards	"	" I2,000	"
Stationery etc.	"	" 3,600	"
Miscellaneous	"	" 5,000	"

Total annual expenditure , say Tls.I88,630.

Expense to be incurred in establishing the University, say cost of books, models, implements, passage money for foreign professors, etc. etc. about Tls.350,000.

Eight copyists		Tls. 4	per month.
Subsistence allowance		Tls. 50,480	annually.
Food (800 persons)		" 18,000	"
Chinese books	about	" 10,000	"
Foreign books	"	" 19,000	"
Rewards	"	" 12,000	"
Stationery etc.	"	" 3,800	"
Miscellaneous	"	" 5,000	"

Total annual expenditure , say Tls.188,680.

Expenses to be incurred in establishing the University, say cost of books, models, implements, passage money for foreign professors, etc. etc. about Tls.850,000.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 14 1898
BUREAU.

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13 SEP 1898
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2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack.
Send to Mr. Cuney to examine, if printable.
SEP 14 1898

No. 14

File
Covered in
part of
Ragsdale
Papers
No. 219

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 22nd, 1898.

Ackd Sept. 15.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Contract made by the Anglo-Italian (Peking)

Syndicate with the Chinese government.

No. 14

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 22nd, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

Supplementing despatch No.2947, of June 16th, last, from this Legation,-I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the contract therein mentioned as having been granted to Mr.Luzatti, agent of the Anglo-Italian Syndicate. together with an Editorial upon the same from the Peking & Tientsin Times of July 28/98

The correct title of the corporation is " The Pe-"king Syndicate, limited."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Enclosure in Despatch No. 14.

Peking Syndicate Agreement.

Regulations agreed upon by the Shansi Bureau of Trade and the Peking Syndicate for mining purposes, iron works and transporting mine products of all kinds in the Province of Shansi :—

1.—The Governor of Shansi having sanctioned the request of the Shansi Bureau of Trade for the sole right to open and work coal and iron mines throughout the Districts of Yü-hsin and Ping-ting-chou, and the Prefectures of Lu-an-fu, Tse-chou-fu and Ping-yang-fu and also petroleum wherever found, the several concessions granted are now transferred for operation to the Peking Syndicate for the period of sixty years. Mining engineers shall first be sent to find in what township and hills the mines are situated and what they produce, and make maps thereof with explanations inserted, which shall be submitted to the Governor of Shansi that he may see that the proposed works are not injurious to the place, and he shall report thereon to the Tsung-li Yamên for record and at the same time issue a permit for the mines to be opened without the least delay.

If mining lands belong to the people, the lease or purchase shall be made by arrangement with the owners for a reasonable price ; if it be Government land, the tax to be paid on it shall be double the ordinary land tax for that locality.

2.—The Governor of Shansi has authorized the Bureau of Trade to negotiate a foreign loan not to exceed Taels 10.000,000—; should the mining engineers employed find this sum insufficient, the Bureau may borrow more *only* of the Peking Syndicate.

3.—All matters of administration, exploitation, employees and finance shall be controlled by the Board of Directors of the Peking Syndicate and the Chief Shansi Bureau of Trade shall co-operate.

4.—Each mine must have one Foreign and one Chinese manager, the Foreigner to control the works, the Chinese to attend to all matters between natives and foreigners. Accounts will be kept by the foreign system; receipts and payments of money to be controlled by the Foreign manager and audited by the Chinese manager. At all times Chinese should be employed as much as possible. All salaries to be paid by the Syndicate.

5.—When prospecting for mines, if there be any boring or sinking of pits to examine mineral deposits, an arrangement should first be made with the land owner to compensate him for any crops injured. If a mine be opened on private land an arrangement must be made with the co-operation of the local officials to lease or buy the land for a reasonable price, fair to both parties as a measure of justice. Wherever land leased or bought for mines contains cemeteries or mortuary shrines, some plan must be devised to avoid them ; there must be no excavation. After mines are opened, should there be damage to life or buildings from subsidence in the mines, the Syndicate shall make charitable compensation.

6.—Wherever mines are worked there shall be paid yearly to the Chinese Government as producer's tax (Lo-ti-shui), 5% on the cost of extracting the output of the mines. From the profits shown by the yearly accounts there shall first be paid 6% interest on the capital employed, and next 10% shall be set aside as a sinking fund for yearly repayment of capital and consequent reduction of interest, payments to sinking fund ceasing when the invested capital is wholly repaid ; and from the remaining net profit 25% shall be paid to the Chinese Government and the remainder shall go to the Syndicate for its own disposition.

In future, wherever foreign capital is used to work coal or iron mines in China, this rule for a 5% Government tax on the output shall be enforced, so that all may be treated alike. This capital being money lent by merchants for mining purposes, the Chinese Government will not in any way be responsible for losses incurred in the business.

7.—The area of mineral districts of Yü Hsien, Ping-ting-chou,-Tse-chou-fu,-Lu-an-fu is very extensive and many mines may be worked therein. But the accounts and profits of each mine must be kept distinct from the others; the gains of one mine should not be made to offset the losses of another and so cause the Government income to suffer reduction.

8.—All machinery, materials and supplies needed for the mines shall on importation be subject to the rules in force with the Kai-ping and other mining companies and pay one full duty and a half to the Maritime Customs and shall be exempt from all inland likin dues. The products of the mines when exported from a seaport shall pay export duty according to the Customs tariff.

9.—The Syndicate is to control the mines for 60 years, on expiration of which term all the mines of the Syndicate whether new or old, profitable or not shall, with all plant, materials, buildings, land, railways, bridges and all property acquired by the capital of the mines, be handed over gratis to the Chinese Government, and in due time the Bureau shall request the Governor of Shansi to send deputies to take delivery.

10.—It is important that as each mine measures should be taken to prevent discord between officials and people. For this purpose the Bureau should request the Governor to appoint a deputy, and the Syndicate should nominate one of the gentry, the salaries of both to be paid by the syndicate.

11.—On first opening the mines, foreigners must of course be employed as mining engineers and foremen, but later on the Bureau and the Syndicate should arrange to select for such positions any Chinese who may be proficient in mining engineering or managing works. For subordinate positions of little responsibility Chinese should be entirely employed and Shansi natives as much as possible so as to encourage improvement.

12.—The miners employed should be chiefly Shansi men and should be paid fair wages. After the mines are opened the Bureau and the Syndicate should select from European and American mining regulations. suitable ones to apply to questions of compensation to miners for injuries while at work, to pensions for the aged after long service, the limit of daily working hours, &c., and obtain for such regulations the approval of the Governor.

13.—In opening the mines the Syndicate shall establish a school of Engineering and Mining in some locality convenient to the mines, and there shall be selected 20 or 30 promising youths by the local officials and gentry to study in this school under foreign instructors and thus prepare for future employment on railways and in mines. The expenses for this school to be met by the Syndicate.

14.—The silver Taels 10,000.000 to be loaned to the Bureau of Trade by the Peking Syndicate is an estimated sum. After the capital necessary for opening each mine has been supplied by the Syndicate, the Syndicate will be authorized to print share certificates and conditions for the capital furnished and fix the time of sale. Chinese merchants who apply for shares within the fixed time shall be allowed to buy of shares for sale any number they wish.

15.—Chinese merchants who wish to buy shares may get them from the Bureau who will procure them at current market rates; or they may themselves buy or sell the shares at pleasure.

If any Chinese gentry or merchant shall within the term of 60 years acquire three fourths of all the shares of any one mine, that mine may then be redeemed from the Syndicate and the Bureau shall report upon same and direct that shareholder to take charge of the mine.

16.—If within the area authorized for opening mines there be mines already worked by the people, such private mines shall not be appropriated, but if a proprietor be willing to lease or sell his mine, the Bureau and the Syndicate shall offer a reasonable price for it but no compulsion shall be used.

17.—Whenever it be recessary for any mine to make roads, build bridges, open or deepen rivers or construct branch railways to connect with main lines or with water navigation to facilitate transport of Shansi coal, iron and all other mine products from the Province, the Syndicate on reporting to the Governor of Shansi is authorized to proceed with the works, using its own capital without asking for Government funds. Regulation for the branch railway, are to be made in due time. With reference to the Chêng-ting—Tai Yuan railway, for the construction of which the Bureau has borrowed capital from others, the Peking Syndicate, to avoid disputes, shall not construct any railway within 100 *li* on each side of it.

Private land required for the works authorized as above, shall be leased or bought according to the rules already in force with other public companies. No encroachment of private property shall be allowed, and the local authorities must be applied to for protection.

18.—At the end of every year a printed account of profit and loss shall be rendered by each mine to the Bureau, and each mine shall appoint one Chinese and one Foreign auditor to examine the accounts and certify that they are correct, and a general account of profit and loss for all the mines shall be jointly prepared and submitted to the Governor, who will send copies to the Tsung-li-Yamen and Board of Revenue for audit. Payments due to the Government shall be reported at same time.

19.—These mines being under the sovereignty of China, should China ever be at war with another country the Syndicate will obey the orders of the Chinese Government prohibiting any aid to the enemy.

20.—These regulations shall be made out both in Chinese and Foreign text, each party to have a copy for reference.

Signed in Peking on the twenty-first day of May, 1898, being the second day of the 4th month of the 24th year of the Emperor Kwang Hsü.

Signature of the Chief of the Shansi, Bureau of Trade.

(Signed). A. LUZZATTI, Gen. Agent of the Peking Syndicate, Ltd.

Peking and Tientsin Times.
SATURDAY, 23rd JULY, 1898.

The Shansi Coal Mines.

WE presume that our readers do not require to be told that the agreement, which we published last week, between the Shansi Bureau of Commerce and the Peking Syndicate, represented a document of very great political as well as commercial importance. Not only is it the first concession of the kind ever granted by China to foreigners, but it represents the acquisition of the largest coal fields in the world by the Power already controlling the coal supply of the Far East. Japan is avowedly confined to supplying her own market, and the fleets assembled in, or coming to these waters are dependent either upon English coal, or coal supplies controlled by England, or now, by the United States, with the exception of course, of what can be scraped up from the Tongshan mines, which, productive as they are, are not equal to the demand which would result if British supplies were cut off. Thus, the first mining concession being obtained by a British syndicate, and commanding coal fields equal to supplying the whole world for an incalculable number of years, marks the agreement published as a very unique and well-favoured document. The area covered by the concession is some two-thirds or more of Shansi Province, which is 55,000 square miles, while the seam, which is characterized we are told by a very exceptional uniformity, measures from twenty to forty-five feet in depth. Part of the coal, more especially in the western half of the province, is bituminous and cokes well; in the eastern half a very pure anthracite. It has been estimated on the authority of that astute caculator, Baron von Richthofen, that there are at least 630,000,000,000 tons of anthracite coal alone.

In perusing the agreement, our readers must have been struck by the strong contrast which it presents to contracts usually made between Russia and China. There are no tricky, catchy clauses in it; and the significant suggestion that at the end of the period "China shall have the option of purchasing" the mines, plant etc., is conspicuous for its absence. On the contrary, if at the close of the sixty years' contract China is in a position to receive back her mines, she has them back gratis with the machinery, buildings and other investments thrown in. In the meantime, moreover, she reaps an immediate profit from the output of the mines whether they are profitable or not, and a very handsome dividend if they are so; while she secures for the people of at least one province a good circulation of capital, employment of labour, and technical education. We can well understand that based upon such a precedent other syndicates will not find great difficulty in securing similar concessions, at least they should not do so, and every sound syndicate floated means, as we have said before, a sterling investment on China's part, calculated to return her a good dividend in maintaining her integrity against any one power absorbtion.

This concession coupled with the railway grant attached thereto, and the railway contracts obtained by the Princely House farther south, have increased British commercial interests out here very considerably, and we congratulate the representative of the Peking Syndicate on the tact and judgment with which the arrangements have been carried out. We have seen a photograph of the document bearing the great seal of the Tsungli Yamên, and the signatures of the contracting parties, foreign and Chinese, and a very interesting memento it is. We hear the shares for the working of the company are being eagerly taken up at home, and we expect very soon to hear that the necessary capital has been more than subscribed.

No. 15

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
13 SEP 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 22nd, 1898.

Ans. (Consular Bureau) Sept. 17. 98.
See instr. to Chefoo & Tientsin Jan. 31. 99.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Missionaries at P'ang Chuang and Lin Ching protest against being transferred from the jurisdiction of Tientsin to that of Chefoo.

Mr. Adee:

The late Consul at Tientsin was the first to propose that he be relieved of care of the missions in Shantung as the only port that Chefoo is in that province. Masks Consul at Chefoo to express an opinion. He agreed with the Consul at Tientsin. On Dec. 13. 1897. Mr accordingly approved the change and told Consul Read to inform the Missionaries.

In spite of all this the present statement of the missionaries seems reasonable, especially as they have their headquarters in Tientsin and are within a few days journey of that place, whereas Chefoo is almost inaccessible. In case of riots they need prompt protection or none at all.

As the Consul at Tientsin is not commissioned and, presumably, not granted Exequatur simply for the province of Chili, it would seem that there is little strength in his argument that he could not communicate with the Chinese authorities of Shantung in writing except through the Viceroy of Chili, and that accordingly it would afford the missionaries more protection to be within the jurisdiction of Chefoo. Even if Tientsin cannot get satisfaction as well from the Shantung officials as can Chefoo, by a little friendly cooperation between the two in most cases more could be accomplished than by the distant Chefoo Consul alone or by applications through the dilatory if not directly hostile Viceroy of Tientsin.

CONSULAR BUREAU

SEP 16 1898

Department of State.

No. 15

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 22nd, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

1. I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a protest from the missionaries located at P'ang Chuang and Lin Ching giving reasons why they should not be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Tientsin Consulate to that of Chefoo.

The Department already has the correspondence of Consuls Read and Fowler upon the matter.

My recent arrival in China and consequent ignorance of the situation will not warrant me in making any recommendation in the case. Yet I may suggest as the missionaries are the interested parties, take all the risks, and have by long residence the most adequate knowledge of the

situation

situation,their conclusions are entitled to considerable weight.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Enclosure.

Copy of a protest signed by Arthur H.Smith and others,addressed to the United States Minister at Peking,dated June 21st,1898.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 15.

P'ang Chuang, Shangtung, June 2Ist, I898.

To the Minister of the United States, Peking;

Dear Sir;

About six weeks since we received a communication from Mr. Ragsdale, Consul at Tientsin, in which under date of February IIth he informs us that the Missions Stations of the American Board in Shantung are to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Consulate at Chefoo. There are many reasons which seem to us valid ones, why this transfer should not be consummated, and these we wish to lay before you, asking that you will kindly represent the matter to the State Department, with a view to the withdrawal of this order.

I. Our work in this region has been carried on for more than thirty years, and whatever official business there has been, has been with Tientsin. We wish to point out that the boundary lines of the several Provinces are entirely arbitrary and have no relations to the natural conformation of the country. The two Stations of P'ang Chuang and Lin Ch'ing although within the Shantung Province, are very near the Chili border, one of them only six miles from it. They are each on or near the Grand Canal, the natural outlet for all this part of China, andthe nearest of them is distant from Tientsin about I45 English miles, which can be covered by couriers in four days of time.

From Chefoo, on the other hand, which is in the extreme eastern part of the province, we are each distant about 360 English miles, and we havewith that part of the province no

Enclosure in Despatch No. 12.

Grand Canal, Shanghai, June 21st, 1898.

To the Minister of the United States, Peking:

Dear Sir:

About

six weeks since we received a communication from Mr. Hage-

dale, County at Tientsin, in which under date of February 11th

he informs us that the Mission Stations of the American

Board in Shansi are to be transferred to the Imitation,

of the Consulate at Chefoo. There are many reasons why see

fore well ones, why this transfer should not be consummated,

and these we wish to lay before you, asking that you will

exercise part of the province, we are each distant about 300

English miles, and we personally part of the province no

from Chefoo, on the other hand, which is in the extreme

of time.

English miles, which can be covered by couriers in four days

and these nearest of them is distant from Tientsin about 142

the Grand Canal, the nearest outlet for all this part of China

one of them only six miles from it. They are each on or near

within the province, are very near the CHILI border,

Tne two Stations of Shansi Changne and Lin Ching although

have no relations to the material conformation of the country.

times of the several Provinces are entirely satisfactory and

has been with Tientsin. We/wish to point out that the boundary

fifty years, and moreover official business there has been

view to the withdrawal of this order.

I. Our work in this region has been carried on for more than

communication whatever. Even the telegraphic communication is indirect, by transfer, often involving delay. In case of mobs etc. this might be serious. All our mail service is conducted by our own messengers to Tientsin, with which we have regular weekly service. If we were to send to Chefoo it would have to be overland, in which case we could not expect a reply in less than a whole month, or by our couriers to Tientsin and thence by sea to Chefoo. During the winter this route has always until last winter been closed, and we do not know that it will be open in an average winter in future; The distance and from our part of the province the inaccessibility of Chefoo, make it a very undesirable place with which to do Consular business. Furthermore all our business relations are with Tientsin, and none are in Chefoo. All transit passes must be made out there of course. Why should we be required to go past that Consulate to another at a great distance, involving inevitable and annoying delays, and without, so far as we are able to perceive, any compensating advantage whatever?

II. Aside from its topographical inconveniences, there is another reason for our being allowed to transact business at Tientsin. All the several Stations of our Mission have their affairs conducted at this common center. At Tientsin we have our Treasurer and Business Agent, and it is through him, as well as through the members of the Station there that we communicate with the Consul whenever there is anything of importance to be done. In an Occidental land this would be a matter of no consequence, but in China, where the officials

which to do Consular business. Furthermore all our business

relations are with Tientsin, and none are in Chefoo. All tele-

graphic business must be made out there of course. We should

be dependent to a large extent for Consular advice and

help, as well as through the members of the Station there that

we could communicate with the Consul whenever there is anything of

importance to be done. In an Occidental land this would be a

matter of no consequence, but in China, where the officials

II. Aside from its topographical inconveniences, there is

another reason for our being allowed to transact business

at Tientsin. All the seven Legations of our Mission have

their offices conducted at this common center. At Tientsin

we have our Interpreter and Businessmen, and it is through

him, as well as through the members of the Station there that

we communicate with the Consul whenever there is anything of

importance to be done. In an Occidental land this would be a

matter of no consequence, but in China, where the officials

which to do Consular business. Furthermore all our business

relations are with Tientsin, and none are in Chefoo. All tele-

graphic business must be made out there of course. We should

be dependent to a large extent for Consular advice and

help, etc. this might be serious. All our mail service is

conducted by our own messenger to Tientsin, with which we

have regular weekly service. If we were to send to Chefoo it

would have to be forwarded, in which case we could not expect

a reply in less than a whole month, or by our couriers to

Tientsin and thence by sea to Chefoo. During the winter this

route has always until last winter been closed, and we do not

know that it will be open in an average winter in future:

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bility to Chefoo, make it a very undesirable place with

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is indirect, by transfer, often involving delay. In case of

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route has always until last winter been closed, and we do not

know that it will be open in an average winter in future:

The distance and from our part of the province the inaccessi-

bility to Chefoo, make it a very undesirable place with

are as a rule obstructive, it is highly important to have at hand some one whois familiar with the facts inthe case, as well as with the history of other similar ones in the past history of the mission.

AtChefoo there is absolutely no one to do this almost indispensable work. The only case in which anything was attemted in that way was a total failure, and in the slow ddlay of years the important deeds sent thither to be stamped, were lost. Anyone familiar with Chinese yamen cases knows how easy it is not to have anything done, even with the best intentions on the part of the Consuls.

In conclusion we would call your attentionc to the fact that this is not the first time the change now proposed has been made. Several years since we received a like communication, and upon our representing the matter to Hon. Charles Denby, he represented the matter to the State Department, and the order was revoked. Mr. Denby promised to do the same again, should he still be in Peking when this petition was sent. It has been unavoidably delayed by the absence fpom home of the writer. It is signed by all the missionaries at the Stations concerned.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Sincerely Yours,

(Signed) Arthur H. Smith

H Henry D. Potter

A. P. Peck P'ang Chuang.

F. M. Chapin

E.R.Wagner

H. P. Perkins Lin CH'ing

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Sincerely Yours,

(Signed) Arthur H. Smith

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A. P. Peck P. Rue Chinese.

P. W. Caplin

E.H.Hewett

H. P. Perkins Lin Chi-ang

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Personal file

Legation of the United States of America.

DIPLOMATIC, SEP 16 1898 BUREAU

INDEX BUREAU REC'D 23 SEP 1898 DEPT OF STATE

Peking July 26/98

Rec'd Sept 16

My Dear Mr. Secretary.

Can you kindly have some one in the Department procure and forward me here, the following Govt Publications?

(1) Foreign Relations 1894 & 1895-

2 Accts Chinese & Japanese War. 3 Vols

3. Such official reports as have been made on Chinese Emigration to the U.S.

I desire two copies of each,

I shall be glad

obliged, and with
best Compliments to
Mrs Day & yourself, in
which Mrs Conger & Daugh-
ter heartily join. I
am
Yours Sincerely
E. H. Conger

Hon W. R. Day
Secy of State,
Washington D.C.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 14 1898
BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Approved
SEP 14 1898

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REC'D.
12 SEP 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 28th, 1898.

Rec'd Sept. 21.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

In reply to the Department's communication of the 26th of May last,-I have the honor to enclose a list of furniture which has been submitted to the Minister and has his approval.

This furniture is very substantial, well made, and should last for years. It will make the quarters of the First Secretary comfortable and the Department ought not to be called upon for further allowances for some time to come.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure.

List of furniture as above.

List of furniture needed for the house of the First Secretary of Legation at Peking.

12 dining room chairs, oak,	$293.00
1 oak bureau with mirror.	15.00
1 oak book case, glass doors.	30.00
3 wardrobes.	11.00
1 iron bed with wire mattrass.	5.00
1 divan.	5.00
4 book cases.	93.00
4 washstands.	22.00
4 small tables.	7.50
4 bureaus.	54.00
1 side board.	150.00
6 bed room chairs.	18.00
4 leather covered library chairs.	216.00
Repairs on old furniture.	34.00
4 spring mattrasses.	80.00
	$ 1033.50 (illegible)

or gold about $454.00

The above list of furniture is needed the prices affixed are reasonable, and I approve the same and recommend the allowance by the Department.

Peking July 28th 1898 E H Conger Minister

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 14 1898
BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack and send to
Mr. Emory to examine.
SEP 14 1898

No. 16

Printed in Advance sheets Sep. 27

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 28th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The Chinese Daily Progress, a newspaper published at Shanghai, is made an official organ.

The Emperer's recent decree on the press.

No. 16

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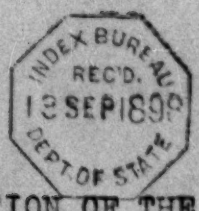

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 28th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform the Department that the Emperor, in continuing his efforts in the matter of making reforms, issued a decree on the 26th instant, ordering that the "Shih-Wu-Pao" Chinese Daily Progress, -a paper published in Shanghai, shall be made an official organ.

The suggestion was made by the Assistant Grand Secretary, Sun-Chia-Nai, Chancellor of the new National University of Peking, who some time ago memorialized His Majesty on the subject. Mr. K'ang-Yu-Wei, a man of considerable literary attainments, and who was nominated and appointed a Secretary of the Tsungli Yamen, is to be the manager of the paper.

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A copy of every publication of the paper is to be presented to the Emperor for his perusal;also copies of each of the Chinese papers published in Tientsin,Shanghai Hankow and Canton are to be transmitted to the Court of Censors and the National University,by the Viceroys or Governors of the Provinces. Important articles on current affairs must be marked and the paper presented to the Emperor by the Censorate or Chancellor of the University.

His Majesty says that acquisition of an extended knowledge of affairs,both Chinese and foreign,is the main object he has in view and he enjoins upon the editor of the paper to publish the truth regarding daily events.

Articles that may seem to be displeasing to His Majesty must not on that account be suppressed,etc.

The action taken by the Emperor meets with general approval among the progressive element of the Chinese,- an element that must eventually rule the destinies of this great empire.

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E A Conger

Enclosure.

Translation of the above decree.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 16

A Decree of thr Emperor, promulgated on the 26th day of July, 1898.

Sun Chia Nai has memorialized Us asking that We give Our sanction to the Shih Wu Pao "Chinese Daily Progress" being made an official organ. The memorialist has presented to Us three articles in support of the request.

We hereby give Our sanction to the request made and appoint Kang Yu Wei as manager of the paper. A copy of each publication of this paper must be presented to Us for Our perusal. Copies of the Chinese papers published in Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, and Canton must be transmitted to the Censorate, and to the National University at Peking, by the Viceroys, or Governors of the Provinces, and important articles on current events must be marked and the papers duly presented to Us. The acquisition of an extended knowledge of affairs,- both Chinese and foreign,-is the main object We have in view. The editors of the papers are enjoined to publish the truth regarding daily events. Articles that may seem to be displeasing to Us must not on that account be suppressed.

As to the question of the expense necessary to defray the publication of the official paper, let action be th taken as suggested by the memorialist.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 15

A Decree of the Emperor, promulgated on the 25th day of July, 1888.

Sun Chia Nai has memorialized us making that we "Chinese Daily Progress" give Continuation to the Edict of the 11th ult. The memorialist has presented notes made on official orders. The memorialist is requested to the Treasury.

to us three officials in support of the request made that we forego our sanction of the request that the Treasurer of Kansu Province may be allowed to draw upon the Treasury of Kansu for the amount of the loan. A copy of the application to this effect has been presented to us for our consideration and decision as to the expense necessary in the direction of the Treasurer of Kansu to the Political Department, for action thereon and to be forwarded to the Memorialist as above.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 19 1898
BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 15 1898
BUREAU.

To Press
Lane
Sept 14

No. 17

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
14 SEP 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 31st, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Extension of Chinese Eastern Railway. Loan from Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation objected to by Russia.

Dr. Yung Wing's railway concession may be cancelled. American capitalists should have proper representatives on the spot.

No. 17

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 31st, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

In addition to the very full and important information which my predecessor has continually furnished the Department concerning rail road building and prospects in China,-I have the honor to report that about June 1st, the Chinese government negotiated a loan of £2,000,000. with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation(English),for the purpose of extending the Chinese Eastern Railway from Chung-hou-so to Ying-tzu(Newchwang). Immediately,by direction of his government,the Russian Charge d'Affaires(Pavlow)entered a vigorous protest,both verbal and written,accompanying his verbal protest with threats of seizure by Russia of Chinese territory,if the loan was completed and any mortgage given on the road for security. He based his claims on Section 3 of the

Convention

Convention of May 7th, between Russia and China, which provides "that railway privileges in the districts traversed "by this branch line shall not be given to the subjects "of other powers".

The Chinese government have been very much exercised over the matter, for they seem terribly afraid of Russia; but have thus far stood firm, basing their insistance upon the same Section 3., which also provides that "the rail-"way which China shall, or may, herself build from Shan-hai-"kuan, in extension, to a point as near as possible this branch line, Russia agrees that she has nothing to do with "it."

It is authoritatively reported that the Russian government would withdraw their objection to the loan, provided an actual lien was not created upon the new rail road itself as security; but some other government line might be pledged as well as customs revenue from other parts of the Empire.

These terms have not yet been absolutely agreed to; but it is believed, both by the bank and parties connected with the government, that the loan will be completed and the work of extension proceed.

Whatever

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Whatever may be the final outcome, the fact is again emphasized of Russia's insatiable desire and tremendous power as to Chinese affairs.

I enclose as interesting exhibits, which I have promised would be treated as confidential, copies of note of /1 Mr. Pavlow to the Tsungli Yamen, telegram of Tsungli Yamen /2 to Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, and Section 3. of /3 the Russo-Chinese Convention.

Some months since a concession was granted to a Chinese, Dr. Yung Wing, formerly naturalized in Connecticut, but not recognized as a United States citizen, for a railroad from Tientsin to Chinkiang.

This route as heretofore reported ran through the western part of the province of Shantung and was at once objected to by the Germans, they claiming a right to do so under the terms of the Kiao-chow treaty.

The line was moved further west outside of Shantung and the concession changed accordingly, -yet still the active opposition of the Germans, lead by the German minister, has been kept up, and now Dr. Yung Wing has been given three days to show his capital, or have his concession cancelled (a previous extension having already been granted him,

which

which has expired).

It is currently reported that at the expiration of the three days,the Yung Wing concession will be cancelled, and a new contract executed with a prominent German firm (Carlowitz and Co.)for a road on the old line running through Shantung.

I am,however,going to informally intercede for another brief extension for Dr.Wing,with the hope that American capital may become interested.

The Peking-Hankow line already let to the Belgians, is to be built by funds,it is said,furnished by the Russians and French,(work is expected to begin at once)and if this line from Tientsin to Chinkiang or Shanghai is built by the Germans,it will put the main trunk lines of northern China in the hands of those unfriendly to American interests.

This is exceedingly unfortunate,-

1st,because it removes from American capital extremely rare opportunities for profitable investment,and by just so much takes from us permanent and potent channels of trade possibilities and political influence.

There has never been a time in our political or commercial history,when such a loss meant so much to our

people

people.

2nd.Because we have just reached that stage in the manufacture of rail road machinery and supplies when we can successfully compete with all the world for this territory.

3rd. Because we need the potency of such footholds as these to offset in part the territorial acquisitions which is the policy of the bther strong nations;but which,for the present at least,our traditions and policies forbid.

As yet,the Americans have secured only one line,that from Canton to Hankow,and against the final consumation of this,the Europeans are busily working.

(I am not familiar with the details of their contract, nor do I know just how securely it is sealed;but in view of the opposition and the peculiar business methods in vogue here,the matter should have constant,intelligent, watchful,potent supervision on the ground.

The business men of Europe,who are seeking investment and trade in China,have some one here all the time, clothed with sufficient authority,and supplied with ample capital.

They investigate mines,explore rail road routes,become acquainted with the people and their methods,and are

thus ready

thus ready to advantage themselves of the most promising opportunities.

If our capitalists really desire a share they must have brains and money here.

So long as I am at this Legation, its aid will be cheerfully and actively given along these lines so far as is wise and proper; but experience has long since proven that neither legislation nor official aid can take the place of business enterprise in business affairs. They may supplement but cannot supplant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Enclosures.

1. Tsungli Yamen to Hu Ta-jen, June 14th, 1898.

2. Tsungli Yamen to Hsu Ta-jen, June 14th, 1898.

3. Section 3. of the Convention of May 7th.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 17

Tsungli Yamen to Hu Ta-jen, June 14th, 1898.

On June 7th the Yamen received from the Russian Charge d'Affaires, Pavlow, the following note:-

I have received a letter from the Russian Foreign Office stating that they have heard that the director of the Tientsin Railway, Hu Ta-jen, was negotiating a large loan from the Hongkong bank, to be used for the construction of a line from Chung-hou-sou to Ying-tzu (Newchwang), the line itself to be security. By the provisions of Sec.3 of the additional agreement concluded at St. Petersburg on the 7th of May, the Russian government only acknowledged that they would not oppose the Chinese government in building, with their own funds, an extension of the Chinese Eastern Railway from Shan-hai-kuan to a place as near as possible to the south Manchurian branch line: that is to say, that in building this line, any request for a loan from a foreign bank or company to procure the means of construction, the line being pledged as security and, worse still, any authorization permitting a foreign representative or bank or company to exercise any supervision of any sort or kind, or to have any connection whatsoever

whatsoever with it directly ~~"~~ contravenes the 3rd Section,and can be agreed to under no circumstances. I am requested by the Russian government to communicate this information to the Yamen,and beg the favor of a reply.

The Yamen forward it to Hu Ta-jen for his consideration and reply.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 17

Tsungli Yamen to Hsu Ta-Jen ,14th June,1898.(Tel.)

Your Excellency is aware that China is building a branch railway beyond Shan-hai-kuan. The Yamen verbally arranged with the Russian Envoy that,no matter what the nationality of the men employed or from what nation money was borrowed,it was no concern of Russia's. This statement is also recorded in the 3rd Section of the special article (Convention). H.E.Hu is now borrowing money from the Hongkong Bank to build a branch line from Chung-hou-sou to Ying-kou(Newchwang). Mr.Pavlow says this is not in accordance with the Convention,and a despatch has been received from him raising difficulties.

(Yamen)hope Yr.Ex.will inform the Foreign Office that the engagement that this is no concern of Russia's,but must be kept,so that China may complete the construction of the railway. A reply by telegraph is requested.

Enclosure No.3 in Despatch No. 17

Section 3 of the Convention.

Russia consents that the terminus of the branch line connecting the Siberian railway with the Liao-tung peninsula shall be at Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, and at no other port in the said peninsula. It is further agreed in common that railway privileges in the districts traversed by this branch line shall not be given to the subjects of other powers. As regards the railway which China shall, or may herself build from Shan-hai-kuan, in extension, to a point as near as possible this branch line, Russia agrees that she has nothing to do with it.

A

No. 18

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 15 1898
BUREAU.

Printed in Advance
Sheets Sept. 15

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and send to Mr. Emory.
Send copies to Treasury & Navy.
SEP 15 1898

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REC'D.
14 SEP 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 31st, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ackg to Treasury " Navy Sept. 16. Further action Cecil

Subject: Revised Inland Steam Navigation Regulations.

(Despatch No.2950, June 21st, 1898).

No. 18

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, July 31st,1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington,D .C.

Sir:-

Referring to Mr. Denby's despatch No.2950,of June 21st last,-I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of the Revised Inland Steam Navigation Regulations which have been issued to take the place of those transmitted with the above named despatch.

A copy of these regulations has been sent to all of our consular officers in China.

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Enclosure.

Translation of the Revised Inland Steam Navigation Regulations.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 18

Revised Inland Steam Navigation Regulations. 1898.

A. Registration.

1. The inland waters of China are hereby opened to all such steamers, native or foreign, as are specially registered for that trade at the Treaty Ports. They may proceed to and fro at will under the following regulations; but they must confine their trade to the inland waters and must not proceed to places out of Chinese territory. The expression" Inland Waters " is used with similar meaning to that given for places in the interior (weiti) in the fourth article of the Chefoo Convention.

2. Trading steamers, native or foreign, not being vessels of sea-going type, whether plying only in the waters of a Treaty Port, or going thence inland, are to be registered at the Customs House and there take out papers, showing respectively the owner's name and residence, name and type of steamer, number of crew, etc., etc., in addition to whatever national papers they are allowed or required by law to carry. Such Customs

papers

papers are to be renewed annually and are to be surrendered on change of ownership or when the vessel ceases to ply. The fee for the first issue of Customs papers will be taels 10,and for each renewal taels 2.

3. Such registered steamers may ply freely within the waters of the port without reporting their movements to the Customs;but if they go inland they must report both departure and return. No unregistered steamer will be allowed to ply inland.

4. As regards exibition of lights,prevention of collisions,shipping of crews,and inspection of boilers, machinery,etc.,all such steamers are to observe the rules in force at the port they belong to. These rules will be published by the Customs and printed on the vessels Customs papers.

B.Revenue.

5. Dutiable cargo shipped under these regulations at any Treaty Port,on a registered steamer for conveyance to the interior,must be declared at the Custom House and pay on export such duties as the Customs decide to be leviable. Dutiable cargo brought from inland

to

to a Treaty Port,is to be in like manner dealt with by the Custom House there. As to the duties to be paid by vessels belonging to foreign merchants,they are to be in accordance with the treaty tariff.

6. Cargo landed or shipped inland is to pay at the place of landing or shipment whatever duty and lekin local regulations call for. In dealing with the vessels of foreign merchants a procedure analogous to what the treaty tariff calls for is to be followed.

7. If such steamers have vessels in tow they must bring to at whatever lekin stations the vessels towed are required to stop at for inspection and for the respective cargoes of both vessels to be dealt with as local rules prescribe. The rules to be enforced on foreign merchants must be in accordance with treaty provisions and as well be published in full by the Customs. Unregistered steamers are not permitted to tow vessels on the Yangtze.

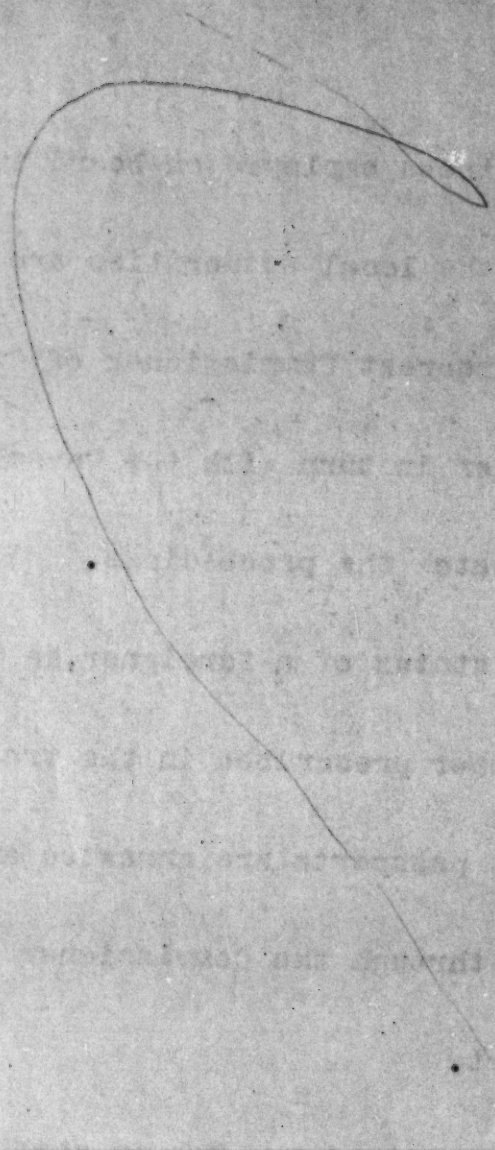
8. Offences inland,whether against revenue laws or effecting persons or property,are to be dealt with by the local authorities of the district in the same way as if they were committed by their own people;but if the vessel concerned is foreign owned or the Chinese

implicated

implicated is a Chinese employed on board such foreign owned vessel,the local authorities are to communicate with the nearest Commissioner of Customs and the Commissioner in turn with the Consul who may send a deputy to watch the proceedings. If the offender claims the status of a foreigner,he is to be treated in the manner prescribed in the treaties where foreigners without passports are arrested and sent to the proper Consul through the Commissioner of Customs at the nearest port.

9. If any such steamer passes any inland station or lekin barrier that ought to be stopped at,without stopping,or if any of the passengers,crew,etc.,create trouble inland,the vessel may be fined or punished according to the station regulations and the Customs may cancel the vessels papers and refuse permission for her to trade inland again. In cases where foreign owned vessels are concerned,the merchant interested may elect to bring the whole case and the question of fine before a joint investigation court to be dealt with according to regulations for cases of

fine



fine and confiscation promulgated in the year 1868.

The above rules are for the inauguration of steam traffic and suffice for the time being. If hereafter it is found that changes are necessary they can be made from time to time as required.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 14 1898
BUREAU.

No. 19

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
14 SEP 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 1st, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledgment of Department's instructions No. 1589 to 1595 inclusive, and certain unnumbered.

(Despatch No. 2954, dated July 4th, 1898.)

No. 19

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 1st,1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir;-

Referring to Mr.Denby's despatch No.2954,dated July 4th,last,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions No.1589 to 1595 inclusive, and unnumbered instructions dated May 31st,and June 21st; also circular dated June 1st,1898.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

No. 20

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
14 SEP 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking , China, August 5th,1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Acknd. to Instruction Sept. 21.

Subject: The appointment of Dr.William A.P.Martin,an American citizen,as President of the Imperial University at Peking.

(Despatch No.13,dated July 22nd,1898.)

No. 20

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 5th,1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

Referring to my despatch No.13,of the 22nd ultimo,-

I have the honor to report the appointment of Dr.William A.P.Martin to the important post of President of the Imperial University of China,recently established by Imperial decree.

As Dr.Martin is a citizen of the United States this appointment will be especially gratifying to our people.

He came to China as a missionary some forty years ago,and has passed the most of his time since then in this country. In his knowledge of the people,their language,folk-lore,customs,he is considered to have no equal. His experience as President of the Peking University(Tung-wan Kwan.)for nearly thirty years and where he proved

proved himself to have special ability in education matters,would seem to eminently fit him for the higher position he is about to occupy.

He is also the author of several works on China and her people and has translated the principal works on international law into the Chinese language.

His appointment carries with it Chinese official rank and promotes him from the blue to the red button,ie from the third to the second class.

There was,at first,considerable opposition to his appointment as some of the higher Chinese officials desired the place for one of their own people;but,particularly owing to the efforts made in his behalf by Li Hung Chang,the matter was finally compromised by the appointment of two Presidents. Dr.Martin's colleague is Hsu King Cheng,who is now Minister to Russia. During his absence his duties are to be performed by Grand Secretary Sun Kianai..

The selection of the corps of professors,some twenty, not including fifty native tutors,is left entirely in the hands of Dr.Martin.

He

He will also have charge of the seal of the University, and the plan of organization will be entirely his own. The first allowance for buildings is $112,000.00 and a further allowance of $150,000.00 for annual expenses has been authorized.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. A. Hoagland

No. 21

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 14 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
14 SEP 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 10th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Instructions of the department dated June 30th, last, enclosing the Proclamation of the President extending the blockade of Cuba so as to include certain southern ports, has been received and complied with.

No. 21

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August10th,1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of you instructions,without number,dated June 30th last,and to inform you that a copy of the President's Proclamation extending the Cuban blockade has accordingly been sent to the Tsungli Yamen.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 20 1898
BUREAU.

No. 22

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
14 SEP 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

7/26
Acted
Oct. 17/98

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 10th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting duplicate copies of the "Returns "of Trade and Trade Reports for 1897".

(Despatch No.2902, April 3rd, 1898.)

No. 22

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August10th,1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

Referring to the despatch,No 2902 dated April 3rd, last,from this Legation,-I have the honor to transmit,under separate cover,two copies of the "Returns of Trade "and Trade Reports for 1897",published by the Inspector General of Customs,

and to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E H Conger

No. 23

CONSULAR BUREAU
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Inform Consul at Canton of the satisfactory disposition of the matter.
OCT 11 1898
Hoack.

INCOMING MAIL REC'D. 6 OCT 1898 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. OCT 13 1898

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 10th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Houghton Canton informed Oct. 13. 98.
Oct 15/98

Subject: Chinese authorities at Canton refused to recognize passports issued by United States officials out of China. Matter brought to the attention of the Foreign Office and orders have been issued to the proper authorities to duly recognize such passports.

(Instructions of the Department of State, No. 1594, dated June 14th, 1898.)

No. 23

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 10th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with you instructions No. 1594, dated June 14th last, the matter of the refusal of the Chinese authorities at Canton to recognize a passport, issued by the United States Consul General at Hongkong to John A. Rule, Jr., on the ground that the official issuing the passport was not within the Empire of China, was immediately brought to the attention of the Foreign Office in a note No. 7, dated July 31st, last, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. /1

I am today in receipt of a reply, a translation of which is also herewith enclosed, in which I am informed that instructions have been given to the proper authorities and that hereafter such passports will be duly recognized. /2

recognized.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Enclosures.

1. Mr.Conger to the Foreign Office,July 31st,1898.

2. Translation of the reply to the above note,dated August 9th,1898.

Enclosure No.I in Despatch No. 23.

F.O.NO.6.

Mr. Conger to the Tsungli Yamen.

Peking, July 3Ist, I898.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies:

The Undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, acting under instructions from his Government, has the honor to bring to the attention of Your Highness and Your Excellencies, the case of the refusal of the Chinese authorities at Canton to recognize a United States passport.

As reported to the State Department the facts are as follows:-

John A. Rule Jr. applied to and was issued a passport by the United States Consul-General at Hongkong. He afterwards presented his passport to the United States Consul at Canton for vise; but the Chinese authorities there refused to recognize it, on the ground that it had not been issued by this Legation, but had been issued out of China.

Under the regulations of the State Department on the subject of the issue of passports, they may be issued either by the Secretary of State, by the various diplomatic officers, or by certain consular officers where, in cases like the one in question, the consular officer is too far distant from the Legation to apply in the ordinary way, or where the United States has no diplomatic representative. Presons desiring passports are especially recommended to provide themselves with passports before going abroad.

The

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passports before Royal Sphere.

ports are especially recommended to provide themselves with

offers has no diplomatic representative. Persons desiring pass

leration to apply in the ordinary way, or where the United

duction, the consular officer is not to transmit from the

by certain consular officers where, in cases like the one in

the Secretary of State, by the various diplomatic officers, or

lect of the issue of passports, they may be issued either by

Under the regulations of the State Department on the sup-

this leration, but had been issued out of China.

to recognize it, on the ground that it had not been issued by

Canton for wise: but the Chinese authorities there returned

were presented his passport to the United States Consul at

port by the United States Consul-General at Hongkong. He stat-

Enclosure No.1 in Despatch No. 55.

U.O.No.3.

No. Consul to the Tsungli Yamen.

Peking, July 31st, 1888.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies:

The Undersigned Envoy Extraordinary

and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America,

acting under instructions from his Government, has the honor

to bring to the attention of Your Highness and Your Excellen-

cies, the case of the return to the Chinese authorities at

Canton of recognized United States passport.

As reported to the State Department the facts are as

follows:-

John A. Hale the applied saw his passport a pass-

The Undersigned desires to represent to Your Highness and Your Excellencies that the rule as applied by the Chinese officials at Canton is not only unusual but would cause great annoyance and inconvenience to American citizens who desire to travel in China, and who have passports issued out of China.

The Undersigned therefore requests that the necessary instructions may be issued to the proper authorities, direct- them to recognize United States passports properly issued in due form no matter from what official source; and at the same time avails himself of this occasion to assure Your Highness and Your Excellencies of his highest consideration.

S.

The Undersigned desires to represent to Your Excellencies that the Life as applied by the Chinese Government at Canton is such that it has become necessary to terminate it, on the ground that it has not been based upon the principle, but has been used to obtain

under the Regulations of the Treaty department on the subject of trade between citizens of America and China, and they may be issued either to Americans or Chinese, to the extent to which each is entitled, by the Treaty. Each Consulate Office is to be entitled to one Chief Clerk, and two Assistant Clerks, and the number of Passports issued by the Consulate Office shall be limited to the number of Americans and Chinese who have been employed in the Consulate Office during the previous year, and no Passport shall be issued to any person who is not employed in the Consulate Office.

The Undersigned therefore begs that the necessary instructions may be issued to the proper authorities, directing them to recognize United States Passports properly issued by the Consulate Office; and if the Chinese Government should refuse to issue Passports to Americans who have been employed in China, and who have been issued out to China, the Undersigned desires to represent to Your Excellencies that the Life as applied by the Chinese Government at Canton is such that it has become necessary to terminate it, on the ground that it has not been based upon the principle, but has been used to obtain

under the Regulations of the Treaty department on the subject of trade between citizens of America and China, and they may be issued either to Americans or Chinese, to the extent to which each is entitled, by the Treaty. Each Consulate Office is to be entitled to one Chief Clerk, and two Assistant Clerks, and the number of Passports issued by the Consulate Office shall be limited to the number of Americans and Chinese who have been employed in China, and who have been issued out to China, the Undersigned desires to represent to Your Excellencies that the Life as applied by the Chinese Government at Canton is such that it has become necessary to terminate it, on the ground that it has not been based upon the principle, but has been used to obtain

P.O.M.S.

Enclosure No.2 in Despatch No. 23.

No.7.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Conger.

Peking, August 9th, I898.

Your Excellency:

Upon the 3Ist of July last the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive a communication from the Minister of the United States stating that it had been reported to him by the State Department that Mr. John A. Rule Jr. applied to and was issued a passport by the United States Consul-General at Hongkong; that he afterwards presented his passport to the the Chinese authorities at Canton but they refused to recognize it; and the request was made that the necessary instructions may be issued to the proper authorities at Canton directing them to recognize United States passports properly issued in due form no matter from what official source etc. etc. etc.

In answer, the Prince and Ministers have the honor to state that the Yamen have written to the high authorities at Canton to issue instructions to the local authorities that they are to recognize United States passports, such as are referred to, for the purpose of traveling in the interior of China, and to give due protection to the holder thereof.

To His Excellency

Hon. E.H.Conger,

&c, &c, &c.

Enclosure No.5 in Despatch No. 83.

No.7.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Conger.

Peking, August 8th, 1898.

Your Excellency:

Upon the 31st ult. last the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive a communication from the Minister of the United States stating that it had been reported to him by the State Department that Mr. John A. Hale had applied for and been issued a passport by the United States Consul-General at Hongkong; that he intended shortly presenting his passport to the the Chinese authorities at Canton but that they refused to recognize it; and the request was made that the necessary instructions be issued to the proper authorities at Canton directing them to recognize United States passports as are held by officials of other countries; and to give due protection to the holder thereof.

To His Excellency

Hon. E.H.Conger,

&c. &c.&c.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 8 1898
BUREAU.

Printed in Advance Sheets 247

No. 24

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
6 OCT 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, August 11th, 1898.

Rec'd Oct. 15

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:- Imperial edict establishing a Commission to regulate the working and exploitation of mines and railways in the Empire.

Clipping from the North China Daily News, of August 6th, 1898.

No. 24

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 11th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

For the information of the Department,-I have the honor to enclose herewith a clipping from the North China Daily News of the 6th instant purporting to be a translation of an edict issued by the Emperor on the 2nd instant, establishing a Commission to regulate the working and exploitation of mines and railways in the Empire.

The Commissioners appointed are both members of the Tsungli Yamên. Chang Yin-huan represented his government at Washington a few years ago, and is one of the most pro-foreign members of the Yamen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Enclosure.
As above.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 24

Clipping from the North China Daily News, August 6th, 1898.

BUREAU OF CONTROL FOR RAILWAYS AND MINES.

IMPERIAL EDICT OF 2ND AUGUST.

Railways and Mines are now-a-days the most important enterprises in this Empire. We have already had the Tientsin-Shanhaikuan and the Tientsin-Peking Railways built and in regular working order for some time past, while steps are now being taken for raising funds to build the Shanhaikuan extension to the Taling River (Newchwang and vicinity). As for the Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Peking lines, full control had been granted the Head Commercial Company to find ways and means for the construction of these railway lines, and matters appear to be now taking definite shape in this connection. Then as to mines, we have the Kaiping Colliery and the Muhô (Amur) Gold mines as the most successful, so far, amongst the many mining enterprises embarked upon, and we have already further commanded those in control to seize every opportunity to extend the works of the two mines above noted. We are, however, apprehensive, in view of the number of provinces in the Empire and the various conditions of men who will attempt to open mines of all sorts in the future, that a diversity of methods and ensuing confusion will be the result, which would of course be detrimental to the principal object we have of getting the fullest advantages obtainable out of each and every undertaking begun in this direction. It is therefore highly important that there should be a centre of control to direct, under a single system, the working and exploitation of mines and railways in the Empire, and we hereby command that a Bureau of Control for Railways and Mines be established in Peking, to the Chief Commissionerships of which we now specially appoint two Ministers of the Tsungli Yamên, namely, Wang Wên-shao and Chang Yin-huan. The said Chief Commissioners shall, from henceforth, have special control over the opening of mines and construction of railways throughout the Empire, and Companies formed for the above purposes will in future be required to apply to the said Commissioners for permission and guidance in their operations.

No. 25

DIPLOMATIC
OCT 7 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
5 OCT 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 14th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Department's telegram of the 13th instant received. Protocol signed by the representatives of the United States and Spain concluding the preliminaries of peace.

No. 25.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 14th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 13th instant, informing me that a protocol had been signed that day by the representatives of the United States and Spain concluding the preliminaries of peace. I have today communicated the substance of the telegram to the Foreign Office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Telegram.

Washington.

August 13th,1898.

Conger,
Minister,
Peking.

A protocol signed today by representatives of the United States and Spain concludes the preliminaries of peace. Spain relinquishes sovereignity to and evacuates Cuba. Evacuates and cedes Puerto Rico and other islands in the West Indies,and cedes an island in the Ladrones,to be selected by the United States. The United States occupies and holds city,harbour and bay of Manilla pending the negotiation of treaty of peace which shall determine the control,disposition and government of the Philippine Islands. Hostilities are forthwith suspended pending execution of these terms. Plenipotentiaries,not more than five on each side,will meet at Paris,on or before October 1st,to conclude definite treaty of peace.

(Signed) Day.

DIPLOMATIC, AUG 15 1898

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Telegraphed, granting leave. Aug. 14. Confirm. AUG 14 1898

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. 160 Rept War

Cable Aug 13. 1898

From Peking

Aug 14, 1898.

Received 2 30 P.M.

Day

Washington

Cont'd pg. 17

Cheshire requests home leave

Very important

I approve

Conger.

110

Received 9.15 o'clock A. M.
Deciphered By
Wm. H. Michael. Chief Clerk.
9.30 o'clock A. M.
Copies delivered to
Copied to the President

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 15 1898
BUREAU.

Telegram received in cipher

Peking, Aug. 14th, 1898.

Received 11:25 P.M.

Confirm cable

Posted Aug. 16.

Day,

Washington.

Notwithstanding pleadings, protests, threats of the British Minister, Chinese Government, frightened and forced by Russia and France, has ratified Belgian contract Peking horse* railway. This takes Russia to the Yangtsze and with its great opposition to British capital for New Chwang Line portends strained relations with possible rupture.

Conger.

"Note, Delayed in China."

[*Should be "Peking-Hankow railway". See Minister's despatches Nos. 27, of Aug. 18/98 and 52, of Sept. 28/98. J. T. C. Dec 6/98]

"Note: Delayed in China."

Telegram received in cipher.

Peking, Aug. 14th, 1898.

Received 11:35 P.M.

Dey,

Washington.

Provisionally hypothecating property to the British Ministers, Chinese Government, Irrigations and Mining Company for loans from Belgium and France, and restricted Belgian contract to Hankow Pekin Railway. * Note taken Russia to the Yangtsze and with its Great opposition to British capital for New Chwang line with Peking Railway connections with possible Imperial Loans.

Consul.

DT

No. 25. a

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 8 1898
BUREAU.

File

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 15th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Department requests copies of any laws or regulations on neutrality, issued by the Chinese government since 1870.

(Instructions, without number, dated June 21st, 1898.)

No. 25.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 15th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

Complying with Department's instruction, without number, of June 21st last, to send to the Department copies of any laws or regulations on neutrality, issued by the government of China since 1870, except such as have already been transmitted, and to furnish reports of any cases that have arisen under such laws and regulations, and particularly reports of any action taken in regard to the sale or delivery of arms and munitions of war and other contraband, or the sale or delivery of ships to a belligerent,-

I have the honor to state that after careful examination of the subject, I find that no laws or regulations on neutrality have been promulgated by the Chinese since the date mentioned, except the decree transmitted in Mr.

Denby's

Denby's No.2930,of May 17th last,and the few proclamations issued in accordance therewith during the present war at some of the maritime Treaty Ports.

I enclose copy of the proclamation issued by the Taotai at Shanghai in May last.

It may be well for me to here state that in 1870,during the war between France and Germany,no action was taken by the Chinese government,by Imperial decree or proclamation,to enforce the rules of neutrality.

Since 1870 no cases have arisen in China under the laws or regulations on neutrality,nor of the sale or delivery of arms and munitions of war and other contraband, nor of the sale or delivery of ships by the Chinese to a belligerent power,and,so far as I can ascertain,at no previous date.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. B. Conger

Enclosure.

Translation of China's declaration of neutrality,issued by the Taotai at Shanghai. Clipping from a Shanghai newspaper.

Enclosure with Despatch No.25.

China's Declaration of Neutrality issued by the Taotai at Shanghai.

Tsai, by Imperial Command of the Emperor of China, Spperintendent of the Kiangnan Maritime Customs and Intendant of Circuit for Soochow, Sungkiang and Taitsang with Military Jurisdiction, promulgates this proclamation in conformity with an Imperial Edict:-

Whereas China has been on friendly terms with America and Spain, which two countries, unfortunately, are now at war with each other, all our people, the Chinese, should observe the law of neutrality. They must not supply the two countries with military equipment or hinder their returning to friendship, neither are they to act in contravention to international law, in order to enhance the friendship existing between our people and those of the two countries. Even those Chinese who are residing within the jurisdiction of the two countries a nd enjoying the privilege of being protected according to Treaty should strictly observe the law of neutrality and quietly await the restoration of friendship betwwen the two countries when the bliss of peace will then be ever enjoyed. They must not interfere in any affairs of the war so as to incur trouble at their own expense.

Now the Taotai is in receipt of instructions from the Throne through the Tsungli Yamen to issue a proclamation of neutrality for general information and it is his duty to act in accordance with them. He therefore issues this proclamation and all people on Chinese soil and waters are hereby enjoined to conform with the following regulations:-

I. War ships of neither of the belligerents are permitted

permitted

Enclosure with Despatch No. 58.

China's Declaration of Neutrality issued by the

Tsai,Yu Imperial Commissioner to the Emperor of China, Supreme Chief Executive Officer and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom Martime Customs and Inspectorate to Chinese Citizens for Soochow,Suzkiang and Tatsang with Military Authority in connection,promulgates this proclamation in conformity with an Imperial Edict:-

Whereas China has been on friendly terms with Nations and Whereas two Citizens,subjects of the Empire, should operate the law in accordance with them. He therefore issues proclamation that all people on Chinese soil and Waters are hereby enjoined to conform with the following regulations:-

1. War ships to maintain of the belligerents are permitted

to use any Chinese port or waters as a base of naval operations or to take in military supplies. When vessels of one belligerent depart from Chinese jurisdiction, vessels of the other belligerent are not allowed to leave until twenty-four hours after.

2. Hereafter should any vessel of either belligerent enter a Chinese port or visit Chinese waters, except for the purpose of shelter from inclemency of weather, loading provisions necessary to the maintainance of the crew or for repairs, it would have to leave within twenty-four hours. The authorities of the port or those of the port near thereto should observe this limit and oblige such vessel to leave, no provisions more than necessary to the maintainance of the crew being allowed. Vessels for repairs shall be made to leave within twenty-four hours after completion of these repairs and must not be suffered to stay. Vessels of both belligerents outward bound from Chinese jurisdiction shall leave twenty-four hours after departure of the vessels of the other belligerent. This limit should not be curtailed or extended except when inevitably necessary.

3. Vessels of the two belligerents shall not load large supplies of provisions or other goods within Chinese jurisdiction; provisions necessary to the maintainance of the crew and coal sufficient to steam to the destination are only allowed. After one vessel has taken coal she will be prevented to do so again until three months after, when she is provided with a permit.

4. No warships of the belligerents containing spoils of the war are to be allowed to enter Chinese waters and Chinese

Chinese

to use new Chinese port to waive as a base to avoid operating

fions or to take it exclusively. When vessels of one to

ped interest from Chinese intellectual property.vessels to the

not be entered to stay. Vessels to such delinquent enter-

ward bound from Chinese jurisdiction shall leave twenty-four

hour after departure of the vessels to other delinquents.

This limit should not be construed to exempt when

vessels necessary.

3. Vessels of the two delinquents shall not load cargo

bales to provisions or other goods within Chinese jurisdic-

tion: provisions necessary to the maintenance of the crew

and coal sufficient to steam to the destination are only al-

lowed. After one vessel has taken coal she will be prevented

to do so again until three months after, when she is provided

with a permit.

4. No warships of the belligerents constantly about to the

war are to be allowed to enter Chinese waters and Chinese

vessels shall not carry military equipments or rations to supply either beligerent. All Chinese in foreign jurisdiction shall alike not take part or assist in the war. After the issue of this proclamation any Chinese who should purposely violate international law and disregard neutrality, running blockades, conveying troops, despatches military supplies, or other prohibited articles to assist either belligerent must be persistently indulging in a hazardous attempt and voluntarily falls into the grasp of the law. Such persons will be severely punished instead of being protected and no lenience will be shown them.

A most important and special proclamation.

No. 26

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 7 1898
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
5 OCT 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 16th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirms his telegraphic application for a leave of absence for Mr. F.D. Cheshire, Interpreter of the Legation, and the Department's reply thereto.

No. 26.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 16th,1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm my telegram to you of the 11th instant,applying for a leave of absence for Mr.F.D. Cheshire,the Interpreter of the Legation,and your reply thereto,received today,copies of which are appended on the overleaf.

Mr.Cheshire has now been continually on duty here for over fourteen years,and deserves a respite,besides the condition of his health demands an immediate change.

It was therefore necessary to resort to a telegraphic request. I thank you for your prompt attention and favorable reply.The formal application is enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Enclosure. As above. E. H. Conger

Mr.Conger's telegram to the Secretary of State.

Peking,August 11th,1898.

Day.

Washington.

Cheshire requests home leave. Very important. I approve.

(Signed.) Conger.

Reply of the Secretary of State.

Washington,August 15th,1898.

Conger.

Minister,

Peking.

Cheshire granted home leave.

(Signed.) Day.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 10th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to apply for a leave of absence of sixty days with permission to visit the United States. In making this application I beg to say that I have been continuously on duty at this Legation for over fourteen years, having never applied for or received a leave of absence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

F. D. Chamberlain.

No. 27

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 12 1898
BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack by subject.
OCT 11 1898

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
6 OCT 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 18th, 1898.

Ack Oct. 13/98 C

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming the Legation's telegram of the 13th instant.

Hankow-Peking Railway contract with Belgium ratified by the Emperor.

Action of England, Russia and France in connection therewith.

No. 27

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 18th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 13th instant, a copy of which is hereto appended.

In view of the practical prohibition, by Russia, of the employment of English capital in the extension of the Chinese Imperial Railway eastward to Newchwang, the British Minister was instructed to make vigorous protest and determined opposition against Imperial ratification of the so-called Belgian contract for the construction of the Peking-Hankow road, on the ground that Russia's connection with the line was giving her an undue extension of political influence in the Yangtsze valley.

The Tsungli Yamen, the Belgian Minister, and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires all denied the connection of the Russian government with the matter.

But

But the British Minister insisted that the facts were, that the Russo-Chinese Bank, a Russian government institution, was largely financing the enterprise with certain conditions in the contract,-one of which is, that all matters of dispute shall be finally referred to the Russian Minister as arbitrator,-which in fact will give the Russian government early control of the line, and hence eventually extend her political influence to the Yangtsze valley, which England could and would not permit, being determined, if Russia was to have exclusive sway in Manchuria and the East, that she should not be permitted to carry the same absolute control to the Yangtsze valley country.

This was the status when I telegraphed. Since then the excitement has subsided, but the fact remains that Russia has her way in everything hereabouts.

I ought to add, that in this matter the Russian Charge d'Affaires has been actively seconded by the French Minister.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Telegram sent,-in cipher.

Peking, August 13th,1898.

Day,

Washington.

Notwithstanding the pleadings,protests and threats of the British Minister,Chinese government,frightened and forced by Russia and France,has ratified Belgian contract Peking-Hankow railway. This takes Russia to the Yangtsze and with its great opposition to British capital for Newchwang line portends strained relations with possible rupture.

(Signed.) Conger.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 7 1898
BUREAU.
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6 OCT 1898
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No. 28

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 19th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Oct 8/98
One copy of enclosure to Surg. Gen of the Army and one copy to Surg. Gen Marine Hosp. Service Oct. 7/98

Subject: Transmitting under separate cover duplicate copies of the Medical Reports for the half-year ending September 30th, 1898.

(Despatch No. 2896, March 29th, 1898.)

No. 28

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 19th,1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

Referring to the Legation's despatch No.2896 of March 29th last,-I have the honor to tramsmit to you,under separate cover,the Medical Reports for the half-year ending 30th September,1897,published by order of the Inspector General of Customs,in duplicate.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Under separate cover.

Duplicate copies of the Medical Report as above.

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Note in charge Oct. 8, 1898

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 8 1898
BUREAU.

No. 29

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
8 OCT 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

Acknowledged Oct. 8

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 19th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: French text, with translation, of treaty negotiated between the Chinese government and the Independent State of Congo, signed July 10th, 1898.

No. 27

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 19th, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the French text, with translation, of a treaty recently negotiated between the Chinese government and that of the Independent State of Congo.

It was signed on the 10th day of July last by Li-Hung-Chang on the part of China and by the Comte d'Ursel on the part of the Independent State of Congo.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Enclosure.

French text of the above treaty, together with transtion.

Enclosure with Despatch No. 29

Copy of the

French text of the Treaty entered into between China and the Independent State of Congo, July 10th, 1898.

L'Empire de la Chine et l'Etat Indépendant du Congo, en vue d'établir entre eux des relations concluent un traité de commerce et d'amitié.

Les Plénipotentaires dûment autorisés sont convenus de dispositions spéciales qui entreront immédiatement en rigueur.

Art. 1. Est rendu applicable à l'Etat Indépendant du Congo le traitement accordé par les traités existant en Chine, avec autres Puissances en ce qui concerne les personnes, les biens, et les droits de leur ressortissants.

Art. 2. Il est convenu qu'en retour les Chinois pourront librement se transporter, s'établir et résider dans toute l'étendue de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo, qu'ils y auront toute liberté d'acquérir, posséder et transmettre toute espèce de propriétés immobilières et mobilières et qu'ils seront traités sur le même pied que les sujets de la nation la plus favorisée pour tout ce qui concerne la

navigation

navigation,le commerce et l'industrie.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont signé la présente déclaration et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Pekin,le 10 juillet,1898.

(Signé) Ursel.

Li-Hung-Chang.

Translation of the foregoing.

The Empire of China and the Independent State of Congo, in order to establish between them certain relations do conclude a treaty of commerce and friendship.

The Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized, have agreed upon these special provisions, which shall go into effect immediately.

Article 1. The treatment agreed upon by the existing treaties in China with other powers, in whatever concerns the persons, the property, and the rights of their citizens, is hereby made applicable to the Independent State of Congo.

Article 2. It is agreed in return that Chinese may freely go, locate and reside in all parts of the Independent State of Congo; that they shall have all freedom in acquiring, possessing, and transmitting every kind of property movable and immovable; and that in all that relates to navigation, commerce and industry they shall be placed upon the same footing as the subjects of the most favored nations.

In faith whereof, the Undersigned have signed the present declaration and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Peking, July 10th, 1898.

(Signed) Li Hung Chang.

Ursel.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 8 1898
BUREAU.

No. 30.

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REC'D.
OCT 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 20th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Chinese diplomatic appointments. Ministers appointed to Japan and Corea.

No. 30.

No. 30

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 20th,1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

I have the honor to report the following appointments in the Chinese diplomatic service:-

"Our Minister to Corea",-Hsu shon-peng,Provincial Judge of the Province of Anhui,and Expectant Director of a minor Court.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan,-Huang kun-tsien,Taotai of the Yen Fa Circuit in Hunman,and Expectant Director of a minor court.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,
12 1898
Secretary of State.
OCT 10 1898
2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack by subject & file
Copy informally to J.B. Moore
Sec'y Peace Comm's. Paris.
OCT 11 1898

No. 31

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
6 OCT 1898

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 26th, 1898.

Ackd Oct. 13/98

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Importance of the Philippine islands to the United States.

No. 31

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 26th,1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:-

No one can intelligently observe the trend of events in China without concluding,that one of the chief elements of foreign potency,is the leverage obtained from actual occupation or ownership of territory.

Great Britain,Russia,Germany and France recognizing this,each have rallying centers to which can be gathered, and from which shall radiate influence and power.

Under policies which have seemed best for the United States thus far,we are,in the struggle now going on here, greatly disadvantaged.

Without pretending to advise the Department on the general policy of territorial acquisition,my observation and study of the situation in this part of the Orient,

prompt

prompt me to suggest, that next to controlling a desirable port and commodious harbor in China, the permanent ownership or possession of Manilla and vicinity would be most invaluable to us in securing and holding our share of influence and trade in the new era just beginning in this country.

It would give a convenient and essential base of supplies, where American trade, capital and brains could and would be massed ready for the commercial conquests, which Americans ought to accomplish in China.

It would successfully complete the necessary links in our incomparable chain of cables and coaling stations directly across the Pacific, and give us a home rendezvous for that portion of our new and now world respected navy, whose presence in the "Far East", the new conditions make necessary, if the Chnese government is to respond to our reasonable demands, without fear of interested opposition or official interference from European powers.

Without weighing the several arguments pro and con, from this point of view at least, the retention of Manilla is important.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

No. 32

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 25 1898
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
24 OCT 1898
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, August 28th, 1898.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The Government of China has been notified that the conventions and arrangements concluded on June 15th, 1897, by the International Postal Congress at Washington, have been ratified by certain of the signatory States.

(Instruction without number, dated July 15th, 1898.)

No. 32

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Peking, China, August 28th,1898.

To the Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D . C .

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction,without number,dated July 15th last,in which I am instructed to notify the Government of China that the conventions and arrangements concluded on June 15th,1897, by the International Postal Congress held at Washington, have been ratified by certain of the signatory States,and to inform you that the instructions have today been complied with.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger